THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LIX No. 10—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1920.

DOXSEE & CO.

JANUARY SALE

All Trimmed Hats in Velvets, Plushes and Beaver at HALF PRICE, to clear.

All Untrimmed Shapes and Ready-to-Wears at HALF Price.

Special prices in Children's Hats.

Ladies' and Misses' fine wool and Silk Scarfs at SPECIAL PRICES.

CORSETS—Special Prices to clear odd lines of Corsets.

BLOUSES — Crepe De Chine Blouses in white, flesh and maize, at Special Prices, to clear odd sizes.

NECKWEAR — Satin Collars in long and short roll and tailored effects.

Fancy Vestees and fronts of net and lace combined.

High necked Gumpes of net, nicely tucked with fancy collars and many other pretty styles.

The Leading Millinery House

1869 — 600 BRANCHES — 1919

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

GIVE YOUR BOY A CHANCE. YOU WILL NOT MISS THE SMALL MONTHLY AMOUNTS

On the first day of every month draw a check for $10 for the credit of your son's Savings Account. Do this regularly for (say) ten years.

Your boy will then have $1387.42. He can own a farm when other boys are still working for wages.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE $35,000,000

TOTAL RESOURCES $470,000,000

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA ESTD 1873

SAVING.—The foundation of almost every successful business venture is built on **Savings.**

The Standard Bank of Canada can be of great assistance in helping you to develop your business. 26B

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

NAPANEE BRANCH

R. R. WHITE - - MANAGER

BRANCHES ALSO AT:

BELLEVILLE, BRIGHTON, CAMDEN EAST, DESERONTO, MARYSVILLE, NEWBURGH, PICTON, SELBY, TRENTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that John James Garrison, of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox & Addington, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from his wife Gertrude Frances Garrison, of the city of Belleville in the county of Hastings, Province of Ontario, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at the Township of Camden in the county of Lennox & Addington, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1919.

Herrington, Warner, & Grange
Napanee, Ontario, solicitors for the applicant.
3-13t

You are not always forwarned these days about advances on prices. Tea is bound to advance when present stock is sold. Buy now for future use a supply of Daly's Good Tea at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

WE WILL PURCHASE

Saw Logs or Standing Timber

and do CUSTOM SAWING.

W. D. MIDMER,

Lumber and Building Supplies.

MILL and EAST STREETS, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone : Office, 14 ; Residence, 123.

The Napanee Branch

Great War Veterans' Association

Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

Clubrooms situated in Harshaw Block, Dundas St.

Back Again

—for your—

Hay, Grain and Seeds,

And to SUPPLY you with all kinds of

Grain, Feed and Flour.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

The Napanee Musical and Literary Club

will present

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S OPERA

"The Mikado"

Under the direction of

MR. U. F. FELGMANN, of Kingston

In the Armouries

On Monday and Tuesday Evenings

Feb. 16th and 17th

Splendid Chorus Excellent Orchestra.

Reserved Seats 75c. & $1

Rush Seats 50c.

Plan at Hooper's Drug Store on Saturday Morning, Feb. 7th, at 10 o'clock. Get your seats early. 10b

APPLICATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Amherst Island to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at the ensuing sittings thereof for an Act ratifying and confirming an agreement between the said Municipal Corporation and the Kingston Navigation Company, Limited, providing for the payment by the said Municipal Corporation to the said Navigation Company of the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars by way of loan in consideration of the establishment by the Navigation Company of a certain steamer service between the said Township of Amherst Island and the City of Kingston, Ontario, said loan to be secured by mortgage upon the steamer in question and to be repaid with interest in ten annual instalments.

Notice is also given of application that the said Act authorize the said Corporation to raise the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars by the issue of debentures, and further notice is given that the said Corporation has no existing debenture debt

KING & SMYTHE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Kingston, this 3rd day of February, A.D., 1920.

The Way He Escaped.

The Literary Editor—That young fellow, Scribbler, sent in a paper this morning entitled, "Why Do I Live?"

The Editor—What did you do with it?

The Literary Editor—Returned it with an inclosed slip saying, "Because you mailed this instead of bringing it personally!"

Among the Finns and Norwegians there are many women sailors.

DISTRICT MEETING

The third district meeting for Napanee was held recently in Grace Church, Rev. W. P. Rogers, President of the Conference, presiding. A report of the progress toward the spiritual objectives of the Methodist National Campaign was presented by the District organizer, Rev. E. Farnsworth. Two churches, Grace, (Napanee) and Tamworth have reached their objectives in interest, source and personal workers. The President, Mr. Rogers, has secured 130 per cent of interessors and 103 per cent of personal workers, and Rev. Rorke, of Famworth, has secured his financial objectives. Rev. Whittam, Colborne, Dr. Burns, Toronto, and Dr. Baker brought messages to the district. When the campaign is over we are inclined to think that the Methodist church as well as the individual Minister, will owe much to the wisdom, earnestness and consecration of Mr. Whattam in the cause he is pressing home.

Judging the progress of the campaign solely from the figures given by the District organizer's report, we fear that the greatest response has been made to the call for prayer (intercessors) next to personal workers and last by christian stewards, are we to draw the conclusion that it is easier to pray than to serve and to sacrifice.

Mr. Whattam brought a message and an inspiration, a few of his statements made special appeal:

"If our prayer service and our evangelistic efforts have failed, perhaps we need preparation by financial sacrifice."

"If a man fails in his financial responsibility he may loose his vision of God, which is the same as loosing his soul.

"Even a profane man should support this movement because the church acts as a restraining influence on him and also visits his children."

"When you call comes in the financial campaign and after you have decided that you cannot possibly give $500, or even $100, **go home and pray about it,** it may help you to see differently."

"Every man who can afford an automobile can afford $500 for this cause, you must take your choice between running an automobile and giving the vision of Jesus to others."

Dr. Burns :—

Japan will be a second England with Christian ideals, and a second Germany with non-christian civilization.

"The foreigner is with us, we must do one of these things with them

(a) Ignore him, if we are able.

(b) Send him back home, as United States is trying to do.

(c) Christianize him.

Which shall it be.

TAMWORTH

Mr. Haines and wife, of Toronto, spent the past week in town. Mr. Haines intends to run the brick and tile yard next summer, as he has bought his wood for to burn his brick.

Fraser Robinson, of Saskatoon, visiting Mr. Bedden the past week, has returned home.

The carnival held at the skating rink was a grand success. Several costly prizes were carried away by the winners.

The hockey match held on the rink last week between Tamworth and Enterprise was won by the former.

John Hunter has bought W. B. Richardson's house.

Thornton & Weighill have sold their store and stock to Mr. Carscallen & Co., who have taken possession.

Peter Byrnes has sold his farm to Sandy Byrnes and will move to his new home on the Palace road, near Napanee.

Robt. Martin has sold his farm and will move on his new farm west of Selby.

Driving party at WiliamJohnson's to-night, under the auspices of the Mission Band of the Methodoist church.

Spring Sittings just in at Floyd & Co's.

ODESSA

Mrs. Charles Zimmerman is spending a couple of weeks with her daughter, Mrs. H. E. Day, and Dr. Day, Kingston.

Mrs. Ralph Benjamin has returned from spending the past six weeks with her mother, Mrs. A. Wycott, Watertown.

The pleasure seekers found ample amusement in their home town last week. Wednesday night a number of Kingstonians held a dance in the town hall. The crowd was principally from the city. Thursday night the social dance given by E. Emmons and R. Smith was as usual a great success. The music was furnished by the Lawlor Bros. and others. About fifty couples were in attendance. There was an abundant supply of dainty eatables for the midnight lunch.

Saturday night Edward Carney put on one of the finest variety shows of the season, consisting of club swinging, music, songs, dancing and sleight of hand performances. Mrs. Turney, her little daughter, Viola, and little son, Clarence, took an active part all through. They were assisted by Nelson and William Kilgannon and others. The hall was well filled and all were delighted to have an opportunity of welcoming him after an absence of about four years.

James Denyes made a very successful canvas for the Armenian fund, heading the list with fifty dollars.

LENOLEUM, Stock Food, and Poultry Tonic, at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

BETHEL

The rural mail carrier was unable to make his trip on Saturday last, the storm being severe.

Harry Salsbury left on Monday for British Columbia, on account of ill health, and is thinking a change will do him good. His many friends hope to see him return much improved in a few months' time.

Miss Olive Salsbury visited the week-end at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Jones and son George, spent one day recently at Sharps' Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Curl spent Sunday at Yarker.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Martin took tea at Mr. and Mrs. John Connolly's one night recently.

CENTREVILLE

For the past week or more the roads have been in a bad condition, but are better at present.

Saturday was said to be the coldest day in the experience of the oldest. A number of cellars have been visited by Jack Frost.

The attendance at school since Monday was up to the average, the restrictions on vaccination having been raised.

Miss Mary Cassidy is still seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Timmons are also indisposed.

Miss Bessie McGill, also Messrs Willie McGill and Louis Breault, left for the west on Tuesday last where they will for the present reside.

Mr. Purvis, director of the U. F. O. of Ontario, will lecture in the hall here on Thursday.

A number of farmers are still getting out wood.

Mr. F. Finnegan spent Sunday at Leinster.

A thaw is much needed as water is getting very scarce in this part.

ADOLPHUSTOWN

Everything has been very quiet around here lately owing to the blocked roads and cold weather. There has been no church service the last two Sundays.

Dr. G. G. Membery arrived last week from Winterhaven, Florida, where he has been spending the past few months with his father, and reports gardening operations begun there.

G. A. Magee is out again after his recent illness.

Adolphustown is sorry to lose J. VanDyke and family who have gone to reside with Uncle Sam.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Craven are busy moving to their new home at Sandhurst.

Rev. Mr. Dickenson has left this week for the new parish at Camden East.

The doctor has good hopes of the recovery of little Evelyn Magee, who has been suffering from meningitis.

Mrs. G. A. Ruttan has gone to Picton hospital for treatment.

DENBIGH

Sincere sympathy is felt for Mrs. James Grant and family, whose dwelling house with all contents was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening of last week. Mr. Grant was away working in a lumber camp near Bessemer and those at home, having left a fire in the stove, had gone to spend the evening with Mr. Geo. Hughs and family, their nearest neighbors. When the fire was noticed and alarm given, it was past control and not any of the contents could be saved but the neighbors succeeded in saving the outbuildings. As their supply of provisions and seed grain for next spring had been stored in the house and neither building nor contents were insured, it leaves the family in a very sad condition.

Mr. Adolph Warlich, of Saskatoon, Sask., was for a week a welcome guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. Stein, but left again to visit other relatives in Vanbrugh and Ottawa before they return to their present home in the west. Herbert Warlich was also away paying a visit to his uncle Emil Warlich in Vanbrugh.

For dried fruit try the prunes and peaches at H. W. KELLY'S.

ROBLIN

The revival services that are being held in Holiness Movement church are being well attended. Rev. Mr. Thompkins, evangelist, is assisting Rev. Mr. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Wartman, Wesley, and Mrs. C. W. Walroth, Overton, visited at Mr. D. Lasher's on Saturday.

Rev. Mr. Garrett, Johnnie Kimmett, and Fred McConnell attended the Young Men's Conference at Belleville on Saturday.

Miss Grace McConnell, Sharp's Corners, spent the week end the guest of Miss Bird Hughs.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Thompson and family left on Saturday for their new home in Deseronto.

A large crowd attended the party on Friday evening last at Tom Deline's.

Miss Hazel Brown spent the week end with friends here.

Mrs. Dolly Howard Garrett being to her new Sunday School at Mrs. White Smith's.

Mr. Harvey Bradshaw intends moving into his new residence recently vacated by Mr. Ira Thompson, in the near future.

A number from here attended the sale on Wednesday last at Mr. Bert. Allan's.

Word was received here on Jan. 24th of the death of Mrs. Harry Gormon, of Hayden, Colo. She died with the 'flu.' She was a daughter of Mrs. A. Kimmett, of this village.

Rev. and Mrs. Wilson McCracken and baby Elwood, Madoc, arrived on Tuesday to visit friends and relatives, also to attend the revival meetings.

Mr. Stanley Webb, Tweed, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Dan. Richmond for a few days.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT

Information lately to hand indicates that the United Forward Movement of the Protestant churches in Canada is meeting with marked success. From the first it has numbered among its most devoted workers many of the leaders in Canadian business and public life. Although the general financial canvass which forms one feature of the movement will not take place until next week, a number of churches have already raised more than the total amount asked for.

Napanee has reported two subscriptions of $1000 each. The farmers of Tamworth Methodist circuit in the same district simply accepted the suggestions of their pastor in regard to what each family could afford to give, and were first in the conference to cover the top.

A farmer near Bowmanville walked into the office of the campaign chairman and left an unsolicited subscription of $500. In that town and section they expect at least ten of that amount for the Bowmanville Methodist church.

In its appeal for $4,000,000 the Methodist National campaign has set its special subscription mark as low as $500, in order to include many people of moderate means but large hearts and deep interest in the welfare of the church. It is clear that the farmers of Ontario are not going to be outclassed by the towns and cities in their whole hearted support of this national movement.

WINTER COURSE IN AGRICULTURE

The free Winter Course in Agriculture for farmers' sons, now being held in the town hall, at Bath, by the local branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has met with great favor among the young farmers in the townships of Ernestown and South Fredericksburgh. It is to be regretted that a larger number from Amherst Island did not take advantage of the course, there being only one student from that township. However, we are pleased to report that some twenty-four men have enrolled in the course, and the interest that has been manifested in the work by them shows to a marked degree their appreciation. They are receiving practical work in live stock judging, milk testing, identifying weed seeds in alsike, red clover, timothy, and alfalfa seed, besides comparing the value of various varities of grains, such as wheat, oats, barley and corn. They judge these grains on score cards, outlined for the work. In this way the course is so conducted in order that it may prove of great value to them when they return to their farms. We are also having special lectures by outside speakers on bees, horses, and veterinary science, farm power and fruit. In addition to this Mr. M. Mills will give a poultry killing and plucking demonstration to the class on February 5th. During the course we are conducting two competitions, namely, seed testing and live stock judging. The names of the winners and prizes will be announced later.

At the conclusion of the course we hope to organize a Junior Farmers' Improvement Association, in order to keep the boys in close touch with the latest improved methods of farming operations and to encourage them in securing better seed and better stock for planting next year. So far the course has been a decided success, not only from the standpoint of attendance, but also from the enthusiasm displayed by the boys, and we have every reason to be encouraged by the manner in which the course has been received by the farming community in the vicinity of Bath. The names of the students taking the course are as follows :—

Henry Hoare, Allan Craven, Geo. Dickson, Walter Switzer, Kenneth Hill, James Robson, Kenneth MorrowArthur Birrell, Homer Collins, Bruce Smith, Ralph Sills, George Davy, Fred Rawlinson, Karl Denyes, Percy Merritt, Harry Tompkins Gordon Young, Jas. McDonald, Cecil Hoare, Rodney Sharp, Frank Hamm, Morrison Scott. Arthur Ruttan.

CENTREVILLE

A good many cellars have had provisions frozen in them, especially potatoes, and some of no "Hannah thaw" the cisterns and wells are very low, some having gone dry entirely.

Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Richmond are in this locality sawing wood.

Miss Bessie McGill left on Wednesday for the west, also Meachem Breault and William McGill.

Robert Moon has finished moving to Deseronto.

Miss Mary Cassidy continues very low. Sisters from the House of Providence are nursing her.

GIVES WIFE GLYCERINE MIXTURE

A retired merchant whose wife suffered for years from catarrh of the stomach finally gave her simple glycerine, buckthorn bark etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka. ONE bottle produced great results. Because Adler-i-ka acts on both upper and lower bowel it removes all foul matter which poisoned stomach. Relieves ANY CASE sour stomach or gas on stomach. Often CURES constipation. Prevents appendicitis. Wallace's Drug Store.

The Finest Flavoured Tea

"SALADA" is hill-grown tea—grown on plantations high up on the hills in the Island of Ceylon. The leaf is small and tender with a rich, full flavour.

"SALADA"

is always of unvarying good quality. Will you be content with ordinary tea when you can get "SALADA"?

B392

If You Can't Get to Town

Banking by mail is a good way of doing business without the necessity of coming into town yourself.

Forward your deposits to us by money order or registered mail. The amounts will be acknowledged and added to your account upon receipt.

THE DOMINION BANK

536

NAPANEE BRANCH

F. COTTLE, - - - Manager.

When You Travel, Even in Canada

carry your funds in Travellers' Cheques, issued by The Merchants Bank.

Personal cheques are often refused. Money may be lost or stolen.

Travellers' Cheques, on the other hand, are cashed by banks, hotels, transportation companies and stores at their face values, and enable you to raise ready money wherever you happen to be. If lost, they are of no value to the finder; if stolen or destroyed, they will be replaced without extra charge. Use them for your next journey.

20

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

Napanee Branch, - - - E. R. Checkley, Manager.
Yarker, Verona and Parham Branches, - J. W. McClymont, Manager.
Tamworth Branch, - - - S. D. Whaley, Manager.

FARM PROPERTY—By having an agent at a central point any person wishing to sell or purchase a farm may get more and better opportunities than by depending upon their own efforts to meet the various dealers, many of whom may reside a considerable distance away. Anyone having a farm for sale may place the same in my hands on very reasonable terms ; if no sale, no charge. My said terms will include the searching of title and the drawing of the deed without extra charge. Also anyone wishing to purchase a farm will do well to place their application with me. By having an intimate knowledge of farm lands and of the general requirements of farmers I am in position to render profitable and satisfactory service to those concerned in the above lines. I am also open for applications for the sale or purchase of Town Property on reasonable terms. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister-at-law, Napanee, Ont. 9-d

Some Valuable Farms FOR SALE

Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

$5.00 DAILY the year round. Spend for yearly contract and sample case free. H. V. MARTIN, Windsor, Ont. 9-d-p

FOR SALE—Registered Scotch horn Bulls, 11 months old. Apply to Mark Hawley, R. R. No. 7, Napanee.

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 52-tf

TO LET—One piano. Terms, $2 per month. Apply to MRS. F. R. MAYBEE. 8-b

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Seed Store on Dundas street; one Store House and Evaporator on Water street. Apply to THOS. SYMINGTON. 6-tf.

FOR SALE—Black Walnut Uxbridge Organ, in first-class condition. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas St., Napanee. 52-tf

TO RENT—Store to rent in the Blewett block, next door to the Dominion Bank. Possession March 22nd. Apply to MISS BLEWETT, over the Dominion Bank, John street, Napanee. 8-tf

FOR SALE—Two choice Brood Sows, two years old, due to farrow March 20th ; one Yorkshire the other Tamworth, well bred, weight 300 lbs. each ; younger sows later on ; also two Boars for service or for sale, one Berk., the other a cross. Also one new milch cow—cheap for cash. ALFRED McCUTCHEON Roblin, Ont. 8b

Kodaks and supplies are positively to be had in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store only.

If the glass part of your Thermos bottle is broken you don't have to get a new bottle—just get a refill at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

The Price of Stoves

is still rising but we are selling our present stock at the old prices.

A HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE or a HEATER

may make a lot of difference to your comfort. BUY IT NOW !

Hardware, Tinware, Agateware.

BEN. F. DAVY,

Next to Caton's.

Some tea is cheaper, some more expensive, but none quite so delicious as Daly's Good Tea—for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission will be charged, 10c per line each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.
Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper may be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

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Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street
Napanee

A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Graduate Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between Post and Herbert Streets, Napanee. 1y

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

YOUNG STATESMEN.

Pitt Made Prime Minister at Age of Twenty-four.

For a long time it has been a British boast that the House of Commons is the most widely representative of all legislative bodies, since it included not only all social grades, from the miner and the artizan to the scions of ducal houses, but numbered among its membership men of all ages, from the mere youth to the octogenarian.

So long ago as the year 1613 there were forty legislators in the House of Commons who had not attained their twentieth year, and, incredible as it may seem, certain of these were only 15 years of age.

Edmund Waller, the poet and courtier of Stuart days, was a schoolboy of 16 when he qualified as an M.P. He was, as Clarendon says, "nursed in Parliament," and probably furnished the only instance of a man who could look back upon two-thirds of a century to his debut as a legislator.

Charles James Fox was but 19 when he was "returned" to Parliament for the "pocket borough" of Midhurst. He was not many weeks older when he made one of the finest "maiden speeches" ever heard at Westminster. "I hear it spoken of by everybody as a most extraordinary thing," his father wrote to a friend "and I am not a little pleased with it."

Chesterfield was a legislator at 20, when he entered the Commons as a member from St. Germans. His first speech is said to have "electrified the House." His triumph was, however, diminished by the circumstance that as he was not yet of age he was liable to a heavy fine for speaking in the House.

More precocious yet was William Pitt. Although he had passed his twenty-first birthday when Appleby sent him to Parliament he had only a few weeks after the taking of his seat established himself as the keenest debater and the finest speaker in the Commons. Upon the conclusion of his "maiden speech" a member of the Opposition was reported to have "thrown Fox, for the first time, out of the first men in Parliament." He is so already," replied Fox.

Pitt was scarcely 23 when he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer. At 24 he was Prime Minister.

Heligoland as Bird Sanctuary.

It is practically agreed that the island of Heligoland, late German naval base in the North Sea, has four possible uses: the one it served in the World War, or as a sanctuary for the millions of migratory birds that have long utilized it as a temporary resting place. Since it will never be permitted to revert to its former state there seems to be little in the way of making it a bird refuge. The proposal is made by British ornithologists, and has American support.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

WHEAT STILL SOARING

Prices Have Again Been Advanced by Law.

Wheat to Mills Raised 25 Cents Per Bushel and the Wholesale Price of Flour Increased From $10.10 to $11.25 Per Barrel — Cost of Living a Little Higher.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 3. — Effective from midnight on Saturday last and until further notice, the Canadian Wheat Board has ordered changes in the price of wheat and flour. The price of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec wheat to mills in Canada is now raised by 25 cents per bushel, and the board also increases the maximum wholesale selling prices. The present standard Winter wheat flour from $10.10 per barrel to $11.25 per barrel, basis f.o.b. cars, Montreal.

The new regulations, No. 89, says the following prices now obtain:

$2.80 per bushel, including 5 cents per bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 Manitoba Northern and No. 1 Alberta red Winter in store, public terminal elevators, Fort William or Port Arthur.

$2.70 per bushel, including 5 cents per bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 durum, in store public terminal elevators, Fort William or Port Arthur.

$2.55 per bushel, including 5 cents per bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 mixed Ontario and Quebec wheat in store Montreal.

$2.49 per bushel, including 5 cents per bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 commercial grade wheat in store Montreal.

$2.50½ per bushel, including 5 cents per bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 Fall Ontario wheat in store Canadian Government elevator Vancouver.

The spreads for lower grades than those above shall be the same as the spreads in the orders of the board relating to cash payments to be paid to the producer.

The maximum wholesale price ordered in regulation No. 89 are as follows:

1. That the standard of flour manufactured in Canada for sale in Canada be the standard set by the Canadian Wheat Board and designate as:

(a) Government standard Spring wheat flour.

(b) Government standard Winter wheat flour.

2. That the maximum wholesale prices of flour from midnight Jan. 31, 1920, inclusive, until further notice shall be:

(a) Government standard Spring wheat flour, $12.15 per barrel, basis 98 pounds net, jute bags.

(b) Government standard Winter wheat flour, $11.25 per barrel, basis 98 pounds net, jute bags.

These prices are basis f.o.b. cars, Montreal.

The increase in the price of Winter wheat and the corresponding jump in flour follow the action first lost lodged at Ottawa recently by Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. The latter pointed out to the Wheat Board then that the discrimination in the fixed price against Ontario wheat had been increased when the recent advance was allowed on Manitoba wheat, and asked the board, on behalf of Ontario farmers, for consideration of the price on Winter wheat.

The new advance will not mean any further increase in the cost of bread, since little, if any, winter wheat flour is used in bread making, according to Mark Bredin, president of the Canada Bread Co., Toronto. It will probably mean a move upward in prices on cereals, the cost of which it is used almost entirely. Householders will also pay the increase on flour bought for home cooking.

WOMEN VERY ACTIVE.

Interesting Feature of ex-Premier Asquith's Contest.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Disraeli's advice to "keep your eye on Paisley" is being just now intently followed, and interest in ex-Premier Asquith's contest grows every day. The speaking campaign is engaging both sexes this week.

Lady Astor, the only woman member of Parliament so far, will be on the Coalitionist platforms, and the Labor candidate has secured the assistance of the Countess of Warwick, whose political prominence is entirely due to her advocacy of Socialism. These ladies will be very much in the field, for Mr. Asquith's cause has already got a long start through the lucky speeches of his self-governing Lady Bonham-Carter, who is next to the ex-Premier in strong personality and prestige, as the correspondent of the Observer declares.

Mr. Asquith has declared himself a complete convert to the rights of women, and his election address issued this week showed him to be an advocate of the revision by the League of Nations of the Peace Treaty's territorial provisions; an international economic conference on peace and trade with Russia, and an immediate grant of self-government to Ireland in the fullest sense.

Reds Capture Whole Battalion.

LONDON, Feb. 3. — A Bolshevik communication received here Sunday evening says:

"We have captured Perekop (town at Taurida, near the Black Sea) and driven the enemy out of his fortified positions on the Chengarsk peninsulla, inflicting heavy losses.

"In the capture of Jolneudinsk, in the Kansk region, we took the whole of the second Slav battalion prisoner and captured five armored trains."

British Ship Wrecked.

BREST, Feb. 3.—The British ship Nero was wrecked near Molene Island in a storm which swept the English Channel Saturday. The crew of 20 men left the ship in two boats. One of these, carrying five men, has landed, but there is no news from the second.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

Sterling made a new low record of $3.55¾.

Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., was 80 years old Tuesday.

J. M. Gardhouse was elected warden of York county by a majority of nine.

County Councils throughout the Province of Ontario elected their wardens on Tuesday.

Mrs. E. Robertson, 84 years old, was fatally burned in her home at Bouch's Hill, near Cornwall.

Three thousand and five hundred and sixty Chinese coolies arrived at Halifax on the Minnehaha from Europe.

More than 50 cases of "flu" have been reported to the Medical Officer of Health for the border district of Windsor.

Counsel for the Liberty League replied to the ruling of the Deputy Attorney-General regarding the referendum recount.

James Prentice, formerly a prominent Minto farmer, and a Queen's Bush pioneer, died at Harriston, in his ninetieth year.

Cornwall Electric Light & Power Co. has increased the supply of power in connection with the lines of the St. Lawrence Power Co.

The Indian Government has prohibited enemy aliens from entering India. The prohibition will extend over a period of five years at least.

Daniel MacLean, 46 years of age, a former member of the 185th O. S. Battalion, died at Glace Bay, N.S., Hospital, following a severe beating.

Hon. Mr. Rollo and Mayor Mack, Bride of Brantford, agreed to bury the hatchet in the interests of the I.L.P. at a meeting in the Walker House.

The Allied Naval Commission which visited Kiel found complete inactivity at the dockyards there. Only two cruisers and four destroyers were in commission.

Five of the seven sugar plantations on the Island of Oahu, Sandwich Islands, have been tied up by a strike of the Japanese and Filipino workers, which began January 20.

THURSDAY.

Sterling fell to a new low record at New York of $3.50¾.

Mrs. Mary Armstrong, a well-known resident of Blenheim, was found dead in bed.

Mr. Eric Whaley, senior partner of the firm of Whaley-Royce, Toronto, music dealers, is dead.

The United States is arranging to send four athletic teams to the Olympic regatta at Antwerp.

Peter F. Hopkins, a pioneer of Norwich, died at his daughter's home in Woodstock, at the age of 90.

Hamilton manufacturers will ask the Government to inquire into possibilities of more trade with the West Indies.

A unanimous call to the pulpit of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, was extended to Rev. P. M. MacDonald.

Three motor bandits were sentenced in Toronto, two men to five years, the woman to five years and one year for bigamy.

London will hold a track and field meet on Victoria Day, at which competitors from fifty High Schools are expected to attend.

Overton Simonovitch was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary for manslaughter of John Reichsher at Hamilton.

Greater trade co-operation between Canada and Britain was urged at the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of British Manufacturers.

"Bobby" McLean, professional speed skating champion of the U. S. and Canada, defeats Hiatshaka to meet Mathieson, the Norwegian champion.

It is estimated the Monarchist vote cast in Austrian elections approximated 95 per cent. of the total number of ballots. Speculation is now said to be centred on who will be king.

Masked men held up Henry O'Brien in his home on Shuter-Bury road, Toronto, and left Cobalt, and at the point of a revolver robbed him of $95, leaving him trussed to the bed.

Daniel Donoghue, the veteran trapper, whose body was found in his cabin shack near Cobalt, was shot twice through the head, and had evidently put up a fight with his assailant. His money and watch cannot be found.

FRIDAY.

Two horses have died and three others are ill of a strange disease, near Bothwell.

Hot lunches are now being served in Verschoyle Public School, Dereham township.

Window washers in Chicago have gone on strike, demanding $48 per week of 44 hours.

Midland business men have organized for town advertising and general community welfare.

The Japanese Government is considering a proposal to put the liquor traffic under state control.

Saskatchewan Legislature will ask the Federal Government to take a plebiscite on stopping importation of liquor.

Transport of German prisoners through Switzerland began Thursday, the first 10,000 going by way of Belfort.

Important questions were discussed at the conference of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

The Board of Commerce is to charge and try any grocers or grocery firms named by the Attorney-General.

The Liquor Act is the main issue before the British Columbia Legislature, which opened at Victoria on Thursday.

H. H. Dewart, K.C., has asked the Attorney-General for a royal investigation into the affairs of the Hamilton Dairy Co.

A. F. Rutter was chosen president of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society at its annual meeting Thursday.

The American Relief Administration say that thousands of packages of food sent from the United States are rotting on the docks at Dantzig.

E. Evan Gray, M.A., LL.D., has been appointed Provincial Superintendent of Insurance and Loan Companies, with F. Sanderson, actuary, as his assistant.

SATURDAY.

Guelph Chamber of Commerce has decided to form an out-of-town farmers' section.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, Toronto, was totally destroyed by fire Friday evening.

The Cabinet of Premier Millerand of France has been given a decided vote of confidence.

The Federated Community Service campaign in Toronto closed with a total of $302,116.

Justin B. Edwards, accountant in the Bank of Toronto, Barrie, died unexpectedly Friday.

Joe Stecher beat Earl Caddock for the world's heavy weight wrestling title in New York Friday night.

Grant Hall, of the C.P.R., announces a heavy building program for the company during the current year.

The Cabinet has refused to accept the Labor men's protest, saying complaints must go to the Board of Commerce itself.

Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., has declared himself opposed to the Compulsory Health Insurance Bill.

Premier Lloyd George will offer the miners a proposition that a referendum be taken in Britain on the nationalization of the coal mines.

The racing inquiry was concluded in Ottawa, and Commissioner Rutherford will now prepare his report for submission to the Government.

About a million dollars has already been paid to ex-soldiers out of work, and Gen. A. E. Ross, who is in charge, expects that the total will not exceed three millions.

Victoria and Alexandra Industrial Schools, Toronto, in their annual reports, stated that the food allowance was no longer adequate to meet the high cost of foodstuffs.

Miss Margaret Bonfield, secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers in Britain, has been acquitted by the Labor party as Parliamentary candidate for Northampton.

MONDAY.

Ottawa wins the championship of the first series of the pro. hockey league.

George W. Bowell, a pioneer farmer of Ontario, died in Toronto in his 85th year.

A local Council of the Women Workers of Canada was formed at Quebec City.

Whitney G. Sterling of Simcoe passed away after a week's illness at the age of 79 years.

Richard Grey, Toronto street railway motorman, died of injuries sustained in a collision Saturday.

Bonar Presbyterian Church, Toronto, honored its fallen soldiers at an impressive anniversary service.

Two Scotland Yard detectives left for England Sunday with an Englishman, charged with embezzlement.

Queen's University memorial to students who fell in the war is to be a Students' Union, to cost $150,000.

George R. Dafoe of the Trenton post office staff was sentenced to three charges of robbing registered mail.

Samuel Barron, of Chatham, was found dead on the roof of his house, where he had been cleaning off the snow.

Brig.-Gen. R. A Helmer, C.M.G., Director-General of Musketry, died at Ottawa of pneumonia, aged about 55 years.

Sir George Paish, at the Open Forum, Toronto, said the Peace Treaty must be modified to make it practicable for Germany.

The Montreal Memorial Workshops, providing permanent employment for returned soldiers physically disabled, will be opened to-day.

Major. Wm. Ketcheson of Belleville was found dead in a refrigerator car at Grafton Saturday morning, probably the result of over-exertion.

TUESDAY.

Demand sterling exchange in New York broke to $3.44¾.

It is suggested that the city of Toronto enter the dead meat business.

Sir Robert Borden arrived in England to-day on board the battleship New Zealand.

Turks raided a British "dump" at Gallipoli and secured a large quantity of ammunition.

The Montreal waterworks employes, who have been on strike a month, have returned to work.

The Ontario Tankard finals will commence in Toronto to-day. Sixty-four clubs are represented.

Thirteen of Canada's best chess experts commenced play Monday in Toronto for the national championship.

As a result of a referendum Verdun, Que., will remain "dry," the vote showing 718 majority against the "wets."

The British Columbia Government has decided not to appoint any new commission to inquire into the question of immigration.

The Dominion Government has given the Navy League of Canada the steamer Restigouche for training boys in practical seamanship.

Preparations for the proposed Royal Agricultural Winter Fair were discussed by Supt. J. W. Dorsey, assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Manitoba.

Authority to deal with the question of eligibility for membership in the U. F. O. was left by a meeting of directors in the hands of the individual clubs.

Ulric Soulliene, twenty-seven years of age, of Tecumseh, was drowned while crossing River Detroit Sunday afternoon, when his boat struck some ice and capsized.

Lincoln County Council will, instead of erecting a county memorial to men who lost their lives in the war, make grants to municipalities individually erecting memorials.

GILLETT'S
EYE
FOR
500
PURPOSES

POLAND FACES CRISIS

Youths Have Been Called to Join Colors.

Bolsheviki Recently Made an Offer of Peace Negotiations, But It Has Now Been Withdrawn by Soviet Government—French Are Expected to Send Aid to the Poles.

LONDON, Feb. 3. — The Polish army classes of 1900 and 1901 have been called to the colors.

Events have been marching steadily toward war on the historic battlefield of the Polish frontier.

On plea that it is the Russian Soviet, whipped forward by its ceaseless struggle for the right to exist, by the imperative urge of economic intercourse.

On the other side is Poland, afluh with the dazzling fact of recreated independence, apprehensive that its strength is not equal to its ambitions; and in this dual state of hope and fear, leaning for counsel first on one side and then to the other.

But behind Poland is France. France is desperately committed to the extermination of Bolshevism.

The gateway of Poland and the gates of Soviet Russia are one.

Poland stands as the barrier between the Soviet and the rest of Europe. Through it is opened Bolshevism can travel in a day through the funnel of Poland and diffuse itself in a dozen directions throughout Europe. If the gate is kept closed, it can only force its way, by hard roads, across Russia, across Siberia, and toward the south, into Persia, Afghanistan, India, Mongolia.

France adopted Poland. The Polish constitution is modeled on that of France, Poland, practically, is governed from Paris. Poland is France's chosen instrument against the Reds.

Poland is one of the Big Three of the Baltic; the other two are Finland and Esthonia. The policy of Russia is making peace with Esthonia. Finland's interests are more with Sweden than with her sister Baltic states and, besides, she is not on the direct road to Europe. The smaller Baltic states have nothing much to lose if they array themselves with Esthonia in a Baltic league and open their doors to whoever wishes to enter a proper business. Bolshevik or Frenchman.

Poland only is left, and Poland needs not only economic help but actual authority to preserve the land she claims. She needs this authority on every frontier. She has disputes with Lithuania, with Prussians and with Russians. Her own counsels have been divided. British money has established itself and whispers continue of French influence, on which Poland chiefly rests for her future, insists compromise is unthinkable.

Three times Bolshevism has approached the Polish frontier with flags flying and drums beating, and three times the tide has been stemmed. Three times Bolshevism has advanced to the gates of Warsaw with its cannon booming, and three times they have been dismissed.

Seven months ago Trotzky said: "After Poland—Poles."

Three months ago the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs said: "We shall offer peace to Poland. If she refuses we will be obliged to strike."

Warsaw, for the last many weeks, has hatched her cables with rumors of the coming war. Her Government has asserted the Soviet is enrolling Prussians in Lithuania, that plans have been discovered for a gigantic drive by the Reds, that daily new evidence of this purpose comes to hand.

For the last few days events have tended forward. The Soviet wanted peace. Poland needed peace. The Soviet's terms were impossible. The Allies were warning Poland. France was hurrying munitions to Warsaw. These were among the rumors. To them was added Thursday: "A Basle despatch to L'Information (Paris) says states that a wireless despatch has been received there from Moscow to the effect that the Soviet of Russia has withdrawn its peace offer to Poland and will renew military operations against the Poles."

To-day Poland mobilizes with French officers supervising the preparations.

Poland is to resist Bolshevism. Behind Poland is France.

Soldiers' Loans Have Limit Set.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—In connection with the provision of such loans as may be granted by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for the purchase of land and equipment, or the payment of educational fees, attention is drawn to the fact that there is a limit to the time in which applications may be made.

The loans are available for those who have satisfactorily completed a returning course with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and who require aid for the purchase of tools or equipment in order to start business, and those ineligible for vocational retraining, but who have resumed civil occupation has been substantially interrupted by war service and who are in need of assistance for the purpose of continuing in good living conditions. Such men requiring aid of this character must make application for loans before March 31 next.

Wouldn't Have Kept Another Day.

A certain sportsman went out for a day's rough shooting. He was not a particularly good shot, and so he got nothing but exercise and he rather ashamed to return empty-handed, he bought a hare in the town on his way home and offered it to the hare to his wife, who, after responding with the usual congratulations, thoughtfully remarked: "Do you know, it was a good thing you shot that hare when you did, John; it wouldn't have kept another day."

Advice.

Father—Now, my son, I'm going to give you some good advice. Some day you'll wish you had taken it. It's the same advice I wish I had taken when my dad gave it to me.

A Wedding.

Dot (recently a bridesmaid and now giving us a wedding)—And do you take this woman to be your awful wedded wife?

Terrible.

Mac—I'm smoking a terrible lot of cigars lately.

Jack—You certainly are if that's one of them.

NO MORE BORROWING.

British Will Not Seek Accommodation In United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. — Official denial by the British Government, of reports that it is seeking further loans in the United States, was made public Tuesday by Secretary of the Treasury Glass. The statement reads:

"In view of repeated allegations in the press that the British Government desires to borrow large sums in the United States, his Majesty's Government states that as has been explained more than once in the British Parliament, it is entirely contrary to the policy of the British Treasury to incur a fresh indebtedness in the United States. Since June, 1919, the whole expenditure of the British Government in the United States was financed without fresh borrowing, and the first step has been taken to reduce outstanding indebtedness. The loan issued in the market on November 1, 1919, by the British Government, was issued solely for the purpose of meeting maturing indebtedness.

"Some confusion seems to have arisen out of the fact announced in the press, both in Great Britain and the United States, that the British Government has invited the co-operation of the Governments of other countries, and in particular, of the United States with them, in joint action for further measures of relief and reconstruction in the suffering parts of Europe. Any such measure, if finally agreed upon, must obviously involve no further borrowing by the people of the United Kingdom from the United States, but further advances by the United Kingdom as well as by the United States and such other countries as take part in the joint action contemplated to the countries requiring assistance."

SOVIETS TO UNIONS.

Invites Workers to Study Russian Methods.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A Moscow wireless despatch received here addresses a message to the trade unions.

"Let your delegates come to study the situation themselves and become acquainted with our professional movement, with its positive and negative sides, at first hand," says the message. "We want you to share with us, as only a joint struggle of the proletariat of the whole world, close co-operation in its economic organization and a direct struggle for socialism can lead to final victory."

MAY VISIT GERMANY.

Former Crown Prince Anxious to Go Home.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3. — Former Crown Prince Frederick William hopes as soon as circumstances permit to go to his estate at Oels, near the Polish frontier, to live with his wife and family, according to the correspondent of the Telegraaf, who interviewed him at Wieringen.

The former Crown Prince said he was writing his war memoirs, but had no recollection of giving orders them now. He has learned to speak much Dutch and wears wooden shoes like his morning rambles about the Island of Wieringen, says the correspondent, and amuses himself by boxing with an instructor from Amsterdam.

Frederick William said his father was in good health, but that his mother was not well. He declined to discuss political questions.

Liberals Will Not Oppose Doherty.

THAMESVILLE, Feb. 3.—Liberals of East Kent, in convention here today, listened to the severest condemnation of Hon. Manning Doherty at the hands of their leader, Mr. Hartley Dewart, K.C., M.P.P., and then voted, 34 to 32, against putting a candidate in the field to oppose the Minister of Agriculture.

While the decision is final so far as the Liberal Association are concerned, there was a well-defined rumor in the convention hall that Mr. Dewart's effort would not be wasted, but that an Independent, to whom the Conservatives as well as Liberals could give support, would enter the lists against Mr. Doherty when nomination day comes.

Britain Defends Japan.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Great Britain has officially discredited a statement indirectly reflecting on the Japanese naval commander made by Admiral von Tirpitz, former head of the German naval staff, in his recently published memoirs. The Government on Monday communicated to the Japanese embassy a denial of the German admiral's assertion that British naval officers with the Admiralty Japanese staff during the Russo-Japanese war took an active and important part in the direction of the Japanese command in action.

Discuss British Finance.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Although no positive date has been fixed for the informal conference on the economic situation, it has been planned that between Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and various financial and commercial experts, it is probable that the conference will take place the coming Thursday.

Chief Commissioner Carvell of the Railway Board has given a ruling restricting greatly the use of telephone, telegraph and express franks.

English Cars.

England is still the land of great wealth it appears from the columns of some of its advertising mediums. A recent issue of Motor, of London, contains under the heads of "Second-hand Cars for Sale" several offers of such cars for over ten thousand dollars each! One car, which dates as far back as 1913, is described thus: "Magnificent open sporting body, leather cover for hood, tapered bonnet, electric installation, Westland rims, two spares, one each side, very fast and in perfect condition throughout, price 9,000 guineas" ($15,000).

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.— Quotations on the Board of Trade yesterday were as follows:

Manitoba Wheat (in Store Ft. William).
No. 1 northern, $2.80.
No. 2 northern, $2.77.
No. 3 northern, $2.74.

Manitoba Oats (in Store Fort William).
No. 2 C.W., 95¾c.
No. 3 C.W., 92¾c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 93¾c.
No. 1 feed, 89¾c.
No. 2 feed, 87¾c.

Manitoba Barley (in Store Ft. William).
No. 3 C.W., $1.49½.
No. 4 C.W., $1.49¾.

American Corn (Prompt Shipment).
No. 2 yellow, $1.35, track Toronto.
No. 4 yellow, $1.32, track Toronto.

Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2 white, 84c to $1.

Ontario Wheat (F.o.b. Shipping Points, According to Freights).
No. 1 winter, per car lot, $2 to $2.01.
No. 2 winter, per car lot, $1.97 to $2.02.
No. 3 winter, per car lot, $1.93 to $1.94.
No. 2 spring, per car lot, $2.02 to $2.05.
No. 3 spring, per car lot, $1.96 to $2.06.
No. 4 spring, per car lot, $1.90 to $2.01.

Peas (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $4.

Barley (According to Freights Outside).
Malting, $1.80 to $1.85.

Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $1.45 to $1.50.

Rye (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $1.77 to $1.80.

Ontario Flour (Toronto).
Government standard, $13.50.
Montreal (In Bags).
Government standard, $9.65 to $9.85.
Montreal; $9.55. Toronto.

Millfeed (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freights Bags Included).
Bran, per ton, $45.
Shorts, per ton, $52.
Good feed flour, per bag, $3.60 to $3.75.

Hay (Track, Toronto).
No. 1, per ton, $27 to $28.
Mixed, per ton, $25.
Straw (Track Toronto).
Car lots, per ton, $16 to $17.

Farmers' Market.
Fall wheat—Red, per bush., nominal.
Spring wheat—No. 2, nominal.
Goose wheat, nominal.
Barley—Feed, $1.75 per bushel.
Oats—$1 to $1.03 per bushel.
Hay—Timothy, $25 to $30 per ton.
Buckwheat—$1.45 per bushel.
Rye—According to sample, nominal.
Peas—According to sample, nominal.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. G. Nickel & Co., Standard Bank building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Corn—					
May	136	136¾	135⅝	136	136
July	125⅝	125⅝	124⅝	125⅝	125⅝
Sept.	120	120¼	119⅛	119¾	120
Oats—					
May	83¾	84⅛	83¼	83⅝	83¾
July	76¾	76¾	75⅝	75⅝	76⅝
Pork—					
May	38.70	38.75	37.50	37.55	39.00
Ribs—					
May	23.45	23.50	22.65	22.70	23.55
July	23.35	23.40	23.05	23.05	23.90
March—					
				a21.90	
Lard—					
May	20.50	20.50	20.10	20.10	20.52
July	20.80	20.80	20.40	20.40	20.90

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—With around 2100 cattle on sale at the Union Stock Yards yesterday, the general tone of the market was inclined to be weak, the market barely holding its own with the close of last week.

There was a fair demand for good butcher cows and heifers, also for stockers and feeders, while the better class of milkers and springers are selling all right.

With a light run of sheep and lambs, the market held about steady for these classes.

The hog market was decidedly weaker and showed a decline of anywhere from $1 to $2 per cwt. With 3,400 hogs on sale, the bulk selling price was from 18¼c to 18½c f.o.b. and 19¼c to 19½c fed and watered. The packers appear to be trying to bull under these prices, but it hardly looks as though they would succeed.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; best grades, $1 higher; others steady. Prime steers, $14.50 to $15.50; shipping steers, $13 to $14; butchers, $9 to $13; heifers, $11 to $13; cows, $4 to $11; cows, $4.50 to $10.50; bulls, $6 to $11.25. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; active, $10.50 to $15; fresh cows and springers, $65 to $175. Calves—Receipts, 1800; $1 lower; $6 to $22.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,800; heavy steady; light, $1 to $2 lower. Heavy, $15.75 to $16.25; mixed, $16.25 to $16.35; yorkers, $16.40; pigs, $16.40; light mixed, $16.25 to $16.25; roughs, $14 to $14.25; stags, $10 to $11.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 14,000; lambs $1 lower; others steady to 50c lower. Lambs, culls to $12; top shippings, $11 to $19; wethers, $14 to $14.50; ewes, $6 to $13; mixed sheep, $13 to $15.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Hogs—Receipts, 42,000; higher; bulk, $15.10 to $15.60; top, $15.80; heavy, $15.15 to $15.75; medium, $15.10 to $15.50; light, $15.10 to $15.50; light light, $14.50 to $15.35; heavy packing sows, rough, $13.75 to $14.25; packing sows, rough, $13.65 to $14; pigs, $14 to $14.85.

Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; weak. Beef steers: Medium and heavy, choice and prime, $14.40 to $15.35; common, $9.35 to $11.60. Light: Good and choice, $12.75 to $16.15; common and medium, $9 to $12.75. Butcher cattle: Heifers, $7.75 to $13.50; cows, $6.75 to $12.15; canners and cutters, $5.60 to $6.75. Veal calves, $17.75 to $18.50. Feeder steers, $8.40 to $12.25; stocker steers, $7.25 to $10.75.

Borden to Visit Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—The latest report as to Sir Robert Borden's whereabouts and plans to reach Ottawa is to the effect that Sir Robert, on landing in England will go to Cornwall and spend a couple of weeks, then returning to London and Paris, where he will be in Ottawa in about a month or five weeks, and after a week or two in Ottawa will leave for the south, accompanied by Lady Borden.

Canadian Delegates Arrive in Paris.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—A cable received by the Government on Saturday announced the safe arrival in Paris of the Canadian delegates to the meeting of the executive of the international labor office in that city. Messrs. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labor, and Tom Moore, president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress represent Canada at the deliberations of the governing body.

French Defeat Tribesmen.

PARIS, Feb. 3. — French troops have dispersed hostile tribesmen assembled south of Tiflet, Morocco, according to official despatch. The French lost 26 killed and the enemy 60, besides numerous wounded. Another fight east of Fez has resulted in the rout of the tribesmen, who are reported to have lost 25 killed.

Fire In Austrian Royal Palace.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—Fire broke out in the former Imperial Palace Friday night. Part of one wing of the building was destroyed, but the furniture and works of art were saved.

Iron Clogs of Lancashire

THERE is something remarkable, says the Christian Science Monitor, in the Lancashire clog when it has the streets to itself, and this was evidenced in no small degree only lately before hours of labor were shortened, say about 5.45 a.m. There is nothing more indicative of the solid character of the Lancashire people than the sturdiness and the self-denial of the clattering crowd who earn their breakfast before they eat it.

In all the Lancashire manufacturing towns, one sound more than any other belokens the opening of a working day. From five o'clock onward, as the men and women turn out for the mills, the pavements ring with a sharp metallic clatter. It is the clang of many ironshod clogs. And in the evening, when the mills are "loosing," the streets again resound to the music of what Webster describes as an "overshoe with a thick sole of leather or wood for wet weather." "Into Lunnon awi'll walk wi' clogs on mi feet," says some boaster in a ballad.

None but a Lancashire man would have so spoken, for the clog is a peculiar institution of the old Yorkshire, it is true, has borrowed the idea from her neighbor, but still the clog is endeared by an intimate association with all that marks the Lancashire breed. To a lover of old things it is sad to be told that the clog is dying out. There are those who say that before many years it will be as obsolete as the crinoline, although there have been threats of a return of the latter in a mixture of feminine foibles and fancies.

Happily these are croakers' prophecies. Many generations to come will doubtless hear, as we do now, the familiar noise awakening a thousand homely thoughts and memories.

And yet in many parts of Lancashire the clog is losing ground before its victorious enemy, the boot. Time was when clogs were generally worn; boots were an expensive luxury, only to be indulged in, if at all, on the Sabbath. Nowadays, boots have become cheaper in comparison with clogs, and the honest clog suffers from modern competition. Another potent factor is the superior respectability of the boot, which confers an elegance on its wearer unknown to the demonstrative clog.

But the old cloggers do not despair for they say that the clog is peculiarly suited to the conditions of mill life. It will stand the wear and tear of flagged floors, and it is not ruined by heat and grease as is the delicate boot. People wear it because their fathers did before them, which is, perhaps, the most hopeful consideration. It is believed that the clog was first introduced into Lancashire when the Flemish weavers came to Bolton in the year 1537, thus establishing the clog as well as the cotton trade of Lancashire.

Like his brother, the shoemaker, the clogger figures in literature as a ripe philosopher and critic of his kind. He is Lancashire in essence. He is wise and he gives generously of his wisdom to all comers. His little shop is hung with rows of finished clogs which make the customer bow his head. Behind the counter—if he is in good business—there will be three or four journeymen busy cutting and stitching the uppers. More often the clogger is master and workman in one.

The place is like the old-fashioned cobbler's shop, which existed before the boot factories had come into being. The clogger of to-day works with the same tools as did the earliest cloggers. His is one of the gradually diminishing number of hand industries. Machinery has been tried for shaping the wooden soles, but it cannot supplant the delicate skill of the craftsman.

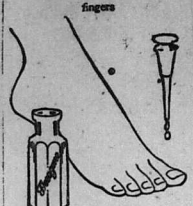
There is more variation in the shape of clogs than is generally imagined. Customers are measured for them, as they are for boots, and niceties of form are carefully followed in curving the sole. There are the garden clog, the Wellington clog, the dancing clog, the laundry clog, imitation Dutch sabots, the Blucher clog, the washing clog, and many others. The finished soles pass into the shop, where the top leather is firmly fastened and the iron rim nailed on.

In working-class Lancashire almost every one stamps cheerfully about in clogs. There are clogs in the shop windows with a tiny rim of iron, hardly bigger than a doll's shoes. It would seem that the wearers love the sound of the clanking iron, for if the iron come off the heel they run to the clogger's without delay. These mill girls enjoy "the clickety clack of their heels," as one clogger put it.

The biggest expression of the clogger's art is the "Sunday clog." This piece of decoration often bears an elaborate pattern on the front. Sometimes there is a streak of red paint along the sole to give it a dashing appearance, and as a finishing touch there may be three small pearl buttons stitched in a rakish row on the side.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Apply few drops then lift sore, touchy corns off with fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic!

A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.

Odd Abyssinian Troops Had Feud With Egyptians During Stay at Port Said

TO judge by letters received lately from Port Said, it would seem that certain old comrades who still lag undemobilized upon the scene are finding life utterly intolerable in that fragrant town, writes a correspondent of the London Times. If such be the case it is clear that the place has lost its last interesting feature, says the correspondent.

"I allude to the mysterious horde of jet-black aborigines known to the British soldier as the Jumping Jacks, or the Indiarubber Gentlemen (though 'gentlemen' is not exactly the word used), and to the civil population by various pithy cognomens which, perhaps fortunately, have no satisfactory equivalent in English. To dally no further with their identity, they are the Abyssinian levies raised by Italy for some purpose which has not yet been stated.

"They dawned upon the town one hot, sticky morning about a year ago, camped alongside the white Italian troops in one of the little inclosed sand deserts of the Rue Eugenie. They appeared as a very dressy crowd, wearing a particularly tall scarlet tarbush, with chin strap; a white calico garment resembling a curtailed smock, secured around their slim waists with a broad sash of vivid hues suggestive of corsets; white calico bags and puttees. A few wore sandals; most went barefoot.

"The N. C. O.'s carried scimitars and sported little crinkly goatee beards. Port Said was charmed with them at first, for they had money and seemed simple folk; and for their part they were greatly taken with Port Said and its miniature skyscrapers, its 'bars,' its cozy, pungent Arab town, its busy streets, and, presumably, the contrast it afforded with their native villages in the torrid plateaux to the southeast.

"But this incipient entente cordiale was doomed to perish untimely. The visitors showed that they cherished some unpleasant customs, such as the indulgence at night, more especially at the full of the moon, in interminable concerts of tom-tom, flute, and vocal atrocities which could have been heard half-way down the canal.

"But the estranging circumstance was that those who still had money discovered a tendency to be a little exacting with it. So their popularity soon waned, and the small fry of the town, masters of armor-piercing epithet, began to pursue them with discourteous gestures and derisory outcries. But they have not what an Abyssinian warrior will do when his blood is up. The gallant blacks turned upon the small boys and rent them.

"The feud was begun, for the Egyptian's tender point is his small boy, no matter how thin his quiver of them. Early one evening exasperated fathers hounded the blacks to their camp with every detail of ignominy. Arriving more or less in safety, they held a soiree musicale of great length and animation, in the course of which they were harangued by their leading d'Annunzio into a state of war-like frenzy.

"Hastily arming themselves with stave, scimitars, and any other weapon that was handy, they eluded or brushed aside their Italian guards and sallied forth into the town, capering and yelling like stage Irishmen, to spoil some Egyptians. Outside a cafe they all but killed an Italian officer who strove to restrain them; but during the skirmish they had the misfortune to come into conflict with the Australians, and being unused to the Dominion style of fighting, they suffered a reverse. Nevertheless, two wretched boys, an aged man and several windows were damaged by their staves before they could be hustled back to their camp.

"This kind of thing went on for three successive nights, a truce being tacitly arranged by day, apparently in order that they might still make their little purchases of the Egyptian peddlers who haunted the vicinity of their camp. Then open hostilities ceased by common consent, though when the blacks fared abroad they sought the security of numbers.

"One glorious moonlit night the rare peace of the Rue Eugenie was shattered first by the dull thumping of the tom-tom and shortly afterward by a rataplanbloo that brought every policeman, civil and military, panting to the camp. The Mahometans of the detachment, wearying of the quiet life, had fallen upon their Christian brothers in arms, and every bivvy in the camp lay prone. A bemused Australian had figured prominently but vaguely in the fray, though in what capacity he had broken into the camp—whether as friend of one party or the other, as peacemaker or as agent-provocateur — he never explained.

"And so they have — they must have — gone, taking with them, it is to be feared, the threefold mystery which enshrouded them. No one has ever seen them on any front; none knew what high hopes or intentions they brought them hither; their ultimate destination was hidden from all. It would be in the highest degree unjust to suggest that they did not do their bit in the great war. At the worst, for nearly a year, they helped to amuse and enliven a whole town."

Criminals Like Smart Clothes.

A world upside down, or, at any rate, not certainly right side up, offers continual surprises. Nothing is quite like it used to be and much is shockingly different. So you read that in the dock at the Central Criminal Court in London one frequently sees the latest fashions in men's and women's wear.

"It is," says a writer in the London Daily Mail, "a sign of the times.

"Twenty years ago the average criminal was ill-educated, ill-mannered, and slovenly in appearance. To-day many thieves, men and women, are intelligent, punctilious in behaviour, and dressed in the height of fashion.

"Recently a notorious West End sharper, confident that the jury would acquit him, ordered his motor-car to be ready to take him home! It was a bad blow to his dignity and prestige when some one else ordered Black Maria for him.

"The modern criminal who infests the West End craves for the best of everything. He dines in the best restaurants, drinks the most expensive wines, smokes the choicest cigars, and makes love to pretty women. His clothes are faultless in material and style.

"And among the women 'crooks' are just as fastidious. Parisian gowns cover them; rare jewels adorn them; sparkling eyes and a ready wit carry them anywhere. They all spend money as freely as a war profiteer. One woman — a clever jewel thief—appeared in the dock wearing a dress for which she had paid 70 guineas. Her £300 fur coat had been stolen by another thief, otherwise, no doubt, she would have worn that in court.

"Thieves have been making enormous profits. Furs, clothes, cigars, and jewels to the value of hundreds of thousands of pounds have been stolen during the year, and they have been sold again at practically their full market value. Receivers — the people to whom thieves dispose of their booty — willingly pay high prices for all kinds of wearing apparel because, although vast quantities have been recovered by the police, the risk of detection is comparatively small and there is always a generous return on the money expended.

"Motor Cars, of which many hundreds have disappeared, have also a ready sale, but there is a greater danger in dealing with them, and consequently the thieves themselves get only about a tenth of the actual value."

Really.

Son—"Father, what is the rest of the quotation, 'Man proposes and'—?"

Father (sadly)—"Women seldom refuse!"

Absent-minded Vicar (during dinner at a friend's house, to his wife) —My dear, we must change this cook; she's even worse than the last.

W. W. ADAMS

Warden of the County of Lennox and Addington for 1920

Mr. Adams is a merchant tailor in the Village of Newburgh where he has been resident for the past twenty-four years. He has been a member of the council for fourteen years, and reeve for the past four years. He was born in the county of Carleton.

HEAD BANDS NOW GREAT PARIS FAD

Pronounced Craze for Jeweled, Algretted and Paradised Evening Attire.

BRACELET ABOVE THE ELBOW

Fashion Introduced About One Year Ago When Parisians Commenced to Wear Jade and Onyx—Veil Is Overdone.

The rapidity with which Paris is picking up is to be noticed more in the dressmaking establishments than anywhere else, writes a Paris fashion correspondent. All of the dressmakers have as much as they can do and are behind with their orders on account of the scarcity of workwomen and the difficulties encountered in producing tissues fast enough. Despite the complaints from every direction the dressmakers get around the production question and women continue to buy the most extravagant clothes that are to be found.

The great fad for the moment which helps to make the money go is the elaborate head bands and headdresses of all sorts. They are jeweled, algretted and paradised until they have grown to form the greatest portion of a woman's evening attire. Since Fashion has left so little to the dresses to be described, it is well that she believes in covering the head.

Worth has been showing some beautiful creations in the way of jeweled head bands and insists upon their being worn with all of his evening dresses, especially the handsome black spangled and jet models, for he says that there is nothing that gives a touch of supreme elegance and at the same time takes away the severe effect that a black jet dress might be accused of having as a smart headdress. One of his best head ornaments is a narrow band of black velvet (less than an inch wide) outlined by brilliants placed about a quarter of an inch apart. From each jewel a tiny aigrette spray protrudes, giving a very soft, fuzzy look to the band.

Paradise Sprays Sticking Straight Up.

This same band sometimes has sprays of paradise sticking straight up in front. The aigrettes and paradise keep the brilliants from being too startling in their effect, which is usually the objection to handsome headgear. He is also showing narrow jet bands, but always with the feathers to soften the effect of the hard-looking jet. One jet band is smart with three questioning aigrettes sticking straight up in front. Worth made a similar one to this for Mrs. Wilson

Model of Darkest Tan Duvetyn Interestingly Draped and Collared, Vested, Cuffed and Banded in Seal Fur—The Combination of Color is Charming.

last spring when he first went in for the headdresses. Since then he has developed them in all sorts of ways, but they are never too elaborate. They are always elegant without being overdone.

Drecoll has always shown headdresses with his evening models. They have usually been on the Cleopatra type with crowns of jewels or jet crowns with high standing pieces in front and more ornaments dangling over the ears. One is always sure of seeing these at Drecoll's worn with two or three strictly show dresses that are the gems of the collection. This season, however, he is showing a greater variety, and many of the other dressmakers are putting aside all other accessories for the headdress.

Feathered Fans in Discard.

The feathered fans are being put away for the headdress, for both would be too much, especially with the very scant back-to-nature dresses.

It might look as if the accessories were outdoing the dress, and so they are. At least there is much more to them. How ridiculous a picture of a nude figure would look with a huge feathered fan in her hand and her head covered with jewels and aigrettes! A present-day evening dress would give the same effect with too many accessories.

Wear Bracelets Above the Elbow.

The sleeveless dresses have brought another fad to the front recently, that of wearing bracelets above the elbow. One never sees a bare arm now without the handsomest of jeweled bracelets always above the elbow and almost as high as the shoulder. The fad was started about a year ago when Parisian women commenced to wear jade and onyx and all sorts of queer composition bracelets to bring good luck. As they became more popular and more of the sleeveless dresses appeared, the variety of bracelets grew and now the jeweled ones are the rage. Last summer at Deauville a Pari-

Simple Black Chantilly Model With Bodice of Black Satin—Note the Modest Lace Frills on the Sides of the Skirt Finished With Rosettes.

sienne appeared with thirty-five diamond bracelets on one arm. They were all worn above the elbow, and, sleeves or no sleeves, and night and day, she was never without her bracelets. It is an exceedingly pretty style when it is not overdone, especially for a woman who has reached the age when her arm might not be as beautiful as it once was. It is nice for the jewelers, too, for they are put to their wits' end to find new devices to meet the great onrush for spending money. The newly rich invariably buy jewels and they have been coming on at such a pace recently and have bought the usual rings, necklaces, crowns, etc., and are still looking for something more, so the new design in the above-the-elbow bracelet pleases their fancy. It breaks the startling nakedness of an arm that might be ugly if it does not go to the other extreme by being wonderfully beautiful. It is a pity that something of the sort could not be invented for the backless dresses, for it is amazing to note how very few women have really beautiful backs and arms.

Veil Inclined to Be Overdone.

The veil is another accessory that has held sway for a long time and is now inclined to be overdone. The modistes have been showing the most beautiful veils for the last year. The majority of the hats have no trimming on them whatsoever but are worn with a handsome veil.

Lewis showed some smart Spanish veils in the early autumn that are now being worn everywhere. They are huge squares in the handsome Spanish laces of a rather heavy design which are simply thrown over the hat and left to fall loosely on the shoulders.

Many of the evening hats, tulle turbans, have lace veils attached to them in long streamers hanging over one shoulder. The fad for veils of all descriptions amounts to a craze and the queer part of it is that the very few-est of them are ever worn over the face.

Another smart accessory that is becoming a fad is the little Chinese sweater made of the new embroidered silk jersey tissue. They can scarcely be called sweaters but are long blouses rather on the mandarin order. They are very loose and slip on over the head. The tissue is woven with the little bunches of Chinese flowers all over it and a band down one side to carry out the Chinese effect. The border also carries out the mandarin effect. The blouse is worn with a broad loose belt embroidered in a Chinese design.

This same embroidered tricot fabric also makes beautiful negligees of the kimono design. The black embroidered in blue and green and lined with blue panne makes a smart kimono. It is also made effectively into little house capes lined with soft velvet.

Coats of Covert Cloth.

It is hinted that covert cloth will bid for favor in the form of short top coats for general wear.

Canada's Coal.

Canada's coal production during 1919 has probably been about fourteen million tons. This is rather disappointing when compared with the 1918 figures, for it shows a reduced output of about 13 per cent. Strikes chiefly, also lack of tonnage for the transportation of coal, thus cutting down the market, together with minor causes, have been responsible for the falling off. Another noteworthy feature of the year's showing is that Alberta, which in 1918 wrested from Nova Scotia the laurels for production, slumped badly during 1919. Indeed at the end of April that had only produced seven-tenths as much as the province by the sea, and the indications were that this rate of loss would be pretty well maintained until the end of the year.

Last year, even with a production of practically 15,000,000 tons, Canada had to import over 21,000,000 tons during the financial year that ended March 31st, 1919.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can be Relied Upon.

Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me well, strong woman as I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."—Mrs. FRANK HENSON, 1316 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Advertising!

THE biggest men in the country have found that the easiest way to spell success is to A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-E. Suppose the newspaper did not publish the news, how would the people know what is happening? If you don't publish the Store News how will the people know about your goods? You can never sell the goods people do not know you have.

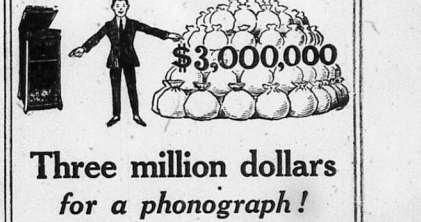
Advertising is telling about your stock. The firm that advertises gets ahead, every time, of the firm that does not advertise. Shop-worn and out-of-date stock is the penalty merchants pay for not advertising.

PRINTING!

Counter Check Books
Letter Heads
Posters
Envelopes
Menu Cards
Statement Heads
Programmes
Dodgers
Calling Cards
Memorial Cards
Circulars
Bill Heads
Wedding Cards
Note Heads

We guarantee our work

The Napanee Express



Three million dollars *for a phonograph!*

That's what it cost to perfect the only instrument that RE-CREATES music so faithfully that no one can tell whether it is the living artist he hears or the phonograph — when one is heard in direct comparison with the other. Add to that three millon dollars, Thomas A. Edison's genius, his vast knowledge and his indomitable will and you realize how much was required to make

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

"Now go ahead and build replicas," said Mr. Edison to his staff when he had finally achieved an instrument which would meet the tone test. "Call it the Official Laboratory Model and uphold the standards I have set to the last detail."

This three million dollar Phonograph is on display here—come in and hear it.

Ask for a copy of the beautiful book "Edison and Music" and the booklet "What the Critics Say" which proves Edison superiority. 249

R. B. Allen, - Napanee, Ont.

Wilson's Hardware Store

Are you thinking of Painting or Decorating Your Home?

Many are at it NOW, before the spring rush. Be early prepared to meet your needs in the well known

Martin Senour—100% Pure Paint.

New Tone—(Flat) in White and Colors for walls and woodwork.

Wood-Lac—Floor Stain.

Marbleite—Floor Varnish.

—also—

Muresco and Alabastine—in all the popular tints.

D. B. WILSON

(Successor to John Fennell)
'Phone 138

HARRY E. SMITH
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store, Napanee

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential

JOHN T GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

The Coal Question!

Notice to our Customers

The price of coal will advance at the mines at least 50c. per ton at the rate of 10c. per month beginning May 1st next.

Both the United States and Canadian railways, notwithstanding the advanced freight of last year, have not been able to meet running expenses for months past.

The probabilities are that freight rates will be advanced in the near future still higher. Therefore there is no cheap coal in sight.

We urge our customers to lay in their next winter's supply at once before we have to advance prices.

CHAS. STEVENS.

27-tf

IMPROVED THROUGH SERVICE Between KINGSTON and OTTAWA

Comfort *Convenience* *Time*

Daily except Sunday

	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.	NOON
Lv. KINGSTON	7.45	2.15	Lv. OTTAWA	4.50	12.30
Harrowsmith	8.36	3.10	Smiths Falls	5.30	1.50
Smiths Falls	10.30	5.00	Harrowsmith	6.38	3.45
Ar. OTTAWA	12.15	6.30	Ar. KINGSTON	9.30	4.30
	NOON	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.

THROUGH TRAINS { *Morning Train from Kingston* / *Afternoon Train from Ottawa* } No Change Necessary

For Tickets and Information, Enquire Nearest C.N. Rys. Agent

Canadian National Railways

Ontario Business College, Limited.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

(52nd Year)

Famed throughout Canada, the United States, the West Indies and in South America for its thorough business training and the success of its thousands of graduates. The College publishes the three standard commercial text-books by J. W. Johnson, F.C.A. Write for the free descriptive catalogue.

I. L. MOORE, Principal.

32-13t

PHOTOS | **Amateurs Attention** | Picture Framing

Have your FILMS DEVELOPED and PRINTED by a Practical Photographer, at

THE COOKE STUDIO
Next to Napanee Post Office.

ENLARGING | COPYING

NEW GARAGE!

Repairing and Painting all Makes of Cars

Independent of any special car.

Gasolene, Oils, Tires, Etc., always on hand.

DAY and NIGHT SERVICE.

Your patronage solicited.

J. M. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

Opposite Gibbard Furniture Factory.

Notice.

When you are ordering your groceries don't forget H. W. KELLY'S for good farmers' butter; also strictly fresh eggs.

Napanee Collegiate Institute Concert.

To be held in the Armouries, Friday evening, February 13th, 1920. Proceeds in aid of the Collegiate Memorial to the ex-pupils who fell in the war. A programme of Choruses, Fancy Drills and Plays, also Shakespeare's Comedy, "As You Like It", will be presented. Tickets 35 and 50 cents, on sale by the pupils. 9-c

Second Hand Cars For Sale.

We have the following second hand cars for sale, which have been thoroughly overhauled and painted and are in first-class condition; 1917-18 and 19 Chevrolet's, Ford's, Maxwell's, Gray Dort's, D 35 McLaughlin, 6 Cylinder, 7 passenger Overland. Call in and inspect these cars and get a bargain while they last. We will accept a limited number of orders for new Chevrolet cars at last years' prices and would advise intending purchasers to place their orders now as there is going to be a shortage of cars and prices will be higher in the spring. 9-tf

C. A. WISEMAN.

H. W. KELLY has Naval oranges at 35c. and 60c. per doz.; also strawberry and raspberry jam at the old price.

For Winter Weather

A good pair of Shoes are very necessary in winter.

Perhaps a new sole or a little neat patching may make old boots servicable.

Bring them to us. We guarantee our workmanship.

F. P. TENDALL,

O'Brien's Old Stand, west of Campbell House.

No connection with any other firm.

A full line of Maple Leaf paints, varnishes, and stains, at DAVY'S Hardware and Stove Store.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

9.30—Morning class.
10.30—Regular service.
National Campaign Minute Men will speak.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Regular Service.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting.
Wednesday 7.30—Prayer service.
Thursday, 7.30—C.G.I.T. meet.
Friday, 8.00—Choir practice.

East End Barber Shop

Everything neat; First class Workmen; Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. Osborne.

NOTICE ?

Parties wanting an employee or employees, please apply to Mr. N. E. Root, representative (Official) D. S. C. R., Napanee district. Phone 43 or write Box 410, Napanee, Ont.

Boyes' Grocery.

Choice Groceries. Best fruits in season, good line of confectionery fancy cake and biscuits. Try our Black Tea. Try our coffee. We pay the highest price for eggs. Phone 236. G. W. Boyes, John st

Two Deseronto Ladies Married.

Mrs. Charles J. Anderson, formerly of Deseronto, was recently married to Harry D. Gordon, Chicago. The wedding was a private one.

The marriage of Frank Buckley, son of William and Margaret Buckley, Oshawa, to Mrs. Frank McLeod Smith, formerly of Deseronto, took place on January 20th.

Late Mrs. Williamson, Yarker.

Mrs. Cecilia Jane Williamson, of Yarker, aged sixty years and ten months, died in the Kingston General Hospital Monday morning at 4.30 o'clock, after an attack of pneumonia. She is survived by three sisters: Miss Elizabeth Babcock of Yarker; Mrs. F. Eagle, of Port Hope; Mrs. Frank Trumpeter, of Port Hope. The remains were sent by John Cornelius, undertaker, to her late home at Yarker.

Wallace's Drug Store Sells.

4 lbs. cattle salts and 4 lbs. sulphur, 25c; 2 ounces Blaud's from Tonic Pills, 25c; large bar Castile soap 45c, large size Palm Olive soap, 10c; quart can of Zopleum disinfectant, 75c; new Electris louse powder, 40c lb.; Separatior oil 25c quart; white Bronchial cure, 60c; Rickers' Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil, 50c; Wampole's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil preparation, $1.00; Scott's Emulsion, 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle. Everything fresh and good at WALLACE'S.

HISTORICAL LECTURE TO-NIGHT

To-night Professor Fergusoon will deliver his illustrated lecture on "Medieval Europe" in the Historical Society Hall, Public Library. This is the Professor's second visit to Napanee. Those who were fortunate enough to hear his address on "The Highlanellies in History" will not miss this opportunity of hearing him again.

The society is maintaining the high standard set by the two previous lecturers this season and it is to be hoped that Professor Ferguson will be greeted with an other full house. The meeting will be open at 8 o'clock sharp.

Goodyear Rubber Boots now in stock at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

Wife Re-Married he gets Divorce.

That wives, like the times, move fast these days was shown in special term of supreme court before Justice Laing, when Thomas W. Wales, who lives in North Pearl street, found that his wife, Ida Lucinda Wales, had married two men since she left him and board. Wales said that he married Ida Lucinda Fish in July, 1911. Guy S. Casey, of Belleville, Ont., Can., testified that the defendant and a man rented a room from his mother under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Wilcox in 1911. Counsel for Mr. Wales introduced a marriage certificate showing that Hanlon Ross Bolton had married Ida Fish Wilcox in Montreal, June 27th, 1917. Justice Laing directed counsel for Mr. Wales to prepare findings in an interlocutory judgment of divorce.—Buffalo Courier

The Musical and Literary Club.

The ladies of the Musical Club are concentrating their efforts upon a very pretty and popular opera "The Mikado," the production of which is under the able management of Mr. Telgman, of Kingston. Mr. Telgman needs no introduction to a Napanee audience as he assisted with "The Chimes of Normandy," which was given here a few years ago. He brings with him an excellent orchestra which, with some fifty voices in the choruses, besides the leading parts, promises to make a splendid entertainment. This society attempts to give the people of Napanee each year; at least, two excellent musical treats at as low a figure as would make it possible for the club to clear expenses, and every effort is being put forth to make this one. The concert will take place in the armouries, on Feb. 16th and 17th. The prices are $1.00, 75c., 50c. A plan of the seats will be opened in Mr. Hooper's drug store on Saturday, Feb. 7th, at 10 a.m. The members of the club are not selling tickets, but hope that the citizens of the town and surrounding country will accept this as an invitation to come early and secure good seats for this fascinating opera. The regular meeting of the club will be held in the town hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10th, at 8 p.m. Subject, "French Music and Literature." Miss Telgmann of Kingston, and Mrs. Meyers, of Rochester, will be the visiting artists.

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Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., Pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
Special collection for the A. F. M.
7.00—Evening Prayer.
Feb. 9-14—Every member canvas for the Anglican Forward Movement.

The Market Grocery.

We have salt in barrels and bags, any quantity. White Rose and Quaker flour, groceries. Will have a line of Empire seeds direct from the growers in England.

THOMPSON BROS.

Madame Edvina's Wedding.

Although some years have passed since Madame Edvina had any connection with Canadian life, her old friends must have been interested in the romance of her third marriage. Her engagement to Major Stuart Wortley, son of Gen. Stuart Wortley, and a nephew of the Earl of Wharncliffe, whose wife is half Canadian, came as a surprise to her friends, and her marriage even a greater surprise. At a lunch party Madame Edvina excused herself early, as she was going to be married in an hour! The beauty and charm, as well as the wonderful musical talent, of this famous Canadian sheds reflected glory on the Dominion, which can already boast of an old-time famous daughter in Madame Albani, another in the charming Beatrice La Palme, and yet another in Donalda, who has been singing latterly in London. Those of us who have known all these celebrated singers take an affectionate pride in their success, as well as in the devotion they all have for their homeland. The present writer heard both Beatrice La Palme and Donalda, whose real name was Pauline Lightstone, whom they sang as students in Montreal.

He Told the King So.

"I am not a Bolshevist, but I would rather waste five years in prison than sacrifice the right to strike." It was typical of the frankness of "Jock" Brownlie, the chairman of the executive council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, that when King George sent for him for "an absolutely frank expression of views" on the labor situation, he should thus express himself.

And there is a twinkle in his eye as he tells you some of the humors of strikes. An "incident" which appeals to him concerns an employer who arrived at his factory to find all his hands on strike. "What's your grievance?" he asked one of them.

"Dunno yet, sir. We ain't heard from the gentleman in Lunnon yet."

Winnipeg to Build Houses.

As the first definite step toward relieving the housing shortage, the Winnipeg Housing Commission has called for tenders for the construction of fifty residences in Fort Rouge and west end districts. These houses, to be erected at a cost of about $185,000, are to be the first block of about 300 that the commission proposes to build before next autumn.

THE FUNCTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The services that may be performed by the agricultural Colleges in Canada in the upbuilding of a sound rural spirit, as viewed by the Presidents of these institutions, are graphically outlined in the January number of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

President Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, considers that the time has come when some attention should be given to demonstrations of the principles that have been proved by investigation. He says: "If we can do these things, and at the same time know why as well, and in addition give the lads a good working knowledge of English, both written and spoken, then we should expect not only support and appreciation from our constituents, and our governments, but we should look for the establishment of practical high schools as feeders to our Agricultural colleges."

Woodhouse's celebrated poultry invigorator, animal invigorator, and louse powder, at DAVY'S Hardware and Stove Store.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

SUNDAY, FEB. 8th

9.45 a.m.—Class meeting.
10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening service.
The pastor will preach at both services.
Prof. Baird, organist and choirmaster.

A MODERN MIRACL..

How Niagara Falls Would Impress Father Hennepin.

Father Hennepin was the first white man to gaze upon the grandeur of Niagara Falls.

Supposing he were to return to earth to-day and once more look upon the whirling, leaping, foaming water going over the precipice and raging through the gorge—what would he say?

Recalling his sight of the falls—Let's take a liberty and wonder what he said? Wonder if he temporarily forgot that he was "of the cloth" and let go of an ejaculation sufficiently emphatic and sweeping to defiance over the subject?

Did he do or say what you might have done or said; or being what he was, did he cast his eyes reverently aloft and murmur thanks to the All Highest for the privilege of beholding this Mighty Masterpiece?

It wasn't so long ago—measure by the life of nations—that the busy French priest first stood where comes less millions have since stood to see that roaring veil of water pour over the brink.

Let's give Father Hennepin the privilege of stepping to the brink Niagara again—to-morrow, and pour out to him the advances that those who came after him have been able to record.

Let's lead him to the Power House and show him how the shrieking waters have been diverted by man until they now tumble through great pits set through the river's rocky floor to the wheel pits a hundred feet below. Show him the gigantic penstocks which these waters pour in at a less weight, call his attention to the revolutions and then transplant him aloft again and show him the whirling dynamos spinning out hundreds and thousands of horsepowers of invisible electrical energy.

He wouldn't understand it and it would be almost beyond human consequence to explain it, because electricity was unknown when he was on earth. The story would get him in a daze when he was brought to Toronto and shown the whizzing trolley cars and the thousands of flashing lights and was told that they worked and were flashed through the power generated by those great wheels beneath the river's bed fifty miles away; he'd probably think that the lions of the sixteenth century were but feeble beginners when compared to those of the amazing age to which he had returned.

To-day Niagara is just as majestic as it was the day the first man—white or red—first gazed upon it and wondered why it was. It's beauty is not one whit decreased; it's awe inspiring grandeur has not been subtracted from.

Niagara to-day is more wonderful and more worthy of comment and admiration than when it was the lone glistening, roaring feature of an amazing stretch of virgin land, for man has joined hand with nature and has manifested to the men of other lands that generous nature placed few stones upon the earth and that even the mightiest of her works were at man's disposal if he were sufficiently skilled, patient, ingenious and powerful to put shackles on them and make them aid him in his allotted knowledge.

Father Hennipen, the reincarnate, would appreciate the fact that miracles had been in the making while he had been away. He would not hesitate to express his astonishment and give praise to those who had worked these wonders.

Therein he differs from you, good friend, for the miracles that man has worked in bending electrical energy to his will and forcing it to become your powerful, obedient, and economical servant don't impress you as anything unusual. The world has been so good to you; so amazingly generous, and so amazingly progressive, that you calmly view, as simple happenings, what would have caused a frenzy of joy and bewilderment a short century ago. To-day miracles are merely the most commonplace of every day happenings.

Bluenoses.

Young people frequently ask why the citizens of Nova Scotia are called "Bluenoses." Latham's "Dictionary of Names, Nicknames, and Surnames" says that the nickname originated from the appearance caused by the prevailing easterly winds. According to Sam Slick it originated from the Bluenose potato, produced in great perfection in the Maritime Provinces, but it is more likely that the potato was named after the Bluenoses. The nickname is applied to New Brunswickers as well as to Nova Scotians, as it came into use before New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia and organized as a province.

First Woman to Get Hon. Degree.

At a meeting of the provincial committee of the National Council of Women, Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen drew attention to the fact that Mrs. Willoughby Cummings was the first Canadian woman to receive an honorary degree. She was given, at Halifax, the D.C.L. The second woman to receive an honorary degree was the Countess of Aberdeen, the third Miss A. E. Marty, and the fourth Matron-in-chief Edyth Rayside.

Toronto's First Newspaper.

The Upper Canada Gazette, published at Newark (now Niagara-on-the-Lake), which was the original capital of Upper Canada, was the first paper issued in the province. Its publication at Newark was continued till 1799. In that year the seat of Government was transferred to York, and the Gazette followed it, becoming the first paper in that town, the name of which was changed in 1824 to Toronto.

Worse and Worse.

Mrs. Homebody—The cost of living is something awful. I don't know where it'll end.

Mrs. Runabout—Yes; isn't it terrible? Our bridge club has just advanced the stakes 10 cents a point.

THE M. B. MILLS CO.

have resumed business in their new premises and are ready to do all kinds of work as formerly, making a specialty of

AUTO AND CARRIAGE TRIMMING

Lights put in auto backs and curtains while you wait. Get your top re-covered at home and save expense. Discard that old cushion and back in your buggy and spring wagon and have comfortable new ones made.

Bring your cross-cut saw to MILLS and have it sharpened right. Also circular machine saws and hand saws.

We are going to boom the Poultry business and will sell Incubators, Brooders, etc., and will do Custom Hatching.

Leave your order now for a machine and get your hatching done early in large numbers, and don't wait for hens to set. We will have machines hatching all spring and will demonstrate how easy it is for anyone to run one. Will furnish eggs for hatching from the best flocks in the country, and will have **BABY CHICKS to sell.** Orders must be given early as it will be difficult to supply the demand this season.

Remember the new shop, Hartman & Cards' garage, just two blocks south of Post Office, on same street.

Poultry for the table always on hand to order.

'Phone 298. 9-b

TO MY CUSTOMERS:-

I, Thos Symington, having disposed of my Seed Store in Napanee, herewith present my sincere thanks to my esteemed customers for their loyal support in the past and suggest that during the present month they may find it to their advantage to receive a part of the remainder of my

STOCK OF SEEDS

AT PRICES BELOW THEIR COST

Respectfully yours,

THOS. SYMINGTON

10c

Be sure of Asperin

Genuine Asperin Tablets in sealed vials at WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for Rikers Bromide of Quinine Tablets.

Fresh Meats.

Have a choice line of fresh baby beef, also a splendid stock of all kinds of fresh meats and fish, also smoked haddies and bottled oysters.

E. R. TODD. 9-b

Cut nails, in assorted sizes, 10 pounds for 25c, at DAVY'S Hardware and Stove Store.

WONDERLAND

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Mae Murray, in a special feature, "A SCARLET SHADOW."

MONDAY and TUESDAY

The beautiful grand opera prima donna in her first picture, Anna Case, in "THE HIDDEN TRUTH." Also 2-reel Mack Sennett Comedy.

WEDNESDAY

Special Fox Feature.

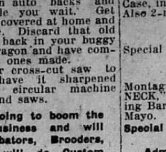
THURSDAY

Montague Love in "THE ROUGH NECK," with all star cast including Barbara Castleton and Frank Mayo.

Special Orchestra Music Monday Night.

Admission: 10c. and 15c.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.



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FRIDAY and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6th and 7th

Artcraft Pictures present Charles Ray in a 5-reel Western Drama "THE SHERIFF'S SON."

Also a 2-reel Flagg Comedy, "CON. IN ECONOMY."

MONDAY and TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th and 10th

Thomas H. Ince presents Wm. S. Hart in a five reel drama, "THE BORDER WIRELESS." See the great Westerner in a soldier role.

Also Burton Holmes' Travel Pictures and Canadian National News.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11th and 12th

Dorothy Gish in "THE BAKE CHEST," in five reel Paramount Picture.

Also 11th episode of Elmo Lincoln and Grace Cunard, in "ELMO THE MIGHTY."

Napanee Orchestra on Wednesday evening.

Admission, 10c. and 5c. Saturday Matinee, 6c.

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Have you tried Ingersoll Cream Cheese for lunches. N. W. KELLY has a fresh shipment in.

Kodaks and supplies for sale at WALLACE'S, sole agents for Napanee.

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I am in the ice business again this year. Have purchased another ice house and expect to be in a position to supply all demands.

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ROBT. LIGHT.

MAIN POWER SUPPLY.

An Immense Source of Energy Is So Far Inaccessible.

As a feature of the centenary celebration in commemoration of James Watt, inventor of the steam engine, Sir Oliver Lodge made a broad prediction that radium would some day be the principal motive power for all machinery.

"If James Watt were living to-day he would be directing his attention to discovering whether there are other stores of energy at present almost unsuspected," Sir Oliver said. "The fact is that contained in the properties of matter there is an immense source of energy so far inaccessible, but which I see no reason why the progress of discovery should not make available."

He referred to atomic energy which, if it could be utilized on an extensive scale, would, he believed, greatly ameliorate the conditions of factory life. There would be no smoke, he said, due to imperfect combustion and no dirt caused by the transit of coal and ashes, while the power would be very compact and clean. Possibly there might occasionally be explosions due to the liberation of power more quickly than it was wanted but in general he presumed that the conditions of utilization would be good.

Sir Oliver explained that the secret of this power began to be given away when radio-activity was discovered, and said that at present we were hardly at the beginning of the utilization. The discovery of radium, which soon followed, excited universal interest and aroused great surprise, because radium alone seemed to give off energy continually without being consumed.

"The truth is," he said, "that if did disappear as it gave off its energy, but the disappearance was so slow that the energy which it gave remarkable that it is not surprising that one is noticed before the other. The energy of radium, however, is not under control, and the use of energy at its own proper rate without regard to accidental circumstances. What happens is that every atom is then a partile is projected. The energy stored in an atom is something enormous, and if we could make atoms fly off when we wanted there would be available a source of energy which would put everything else into the background. This energy is contained in all forms of matter and is not confined to radio-active substances. If a stimulus could be found the utilization of this source of energy would be possible.

"If you were able to use mechanically the energy contained in an ounce of matter, and you reckon the foot tons thereby obtained, you will find enough energy to drive the German navy and pile it on top of a Scottish mountain. Perhaps it was a good thing, Sir Oliver concluded, that a nation such as the allies had had to deal with during the past five years had not made the discovery, and he hoped the human race as a whole would be equally unsuccessful until if had learned mind enough to use it properly, for if such a discovery were made before its time and by the wrong people the very planet would be ruined.

Solomon's Gold.

The Queen of Sheba paid her famous visit to King Solomon about the year 950 B.C. She bestowed upon that monarch a huge dose of the crudest kind of flattery (which he doubtless found delightful), and also many gifts, chief among which was half a ton of gold.

It is unfortunate that, barring the brief mention in the Scriptures, history has nothing to say about her whatever. All that students of antiquity have been able to find out is that her kingdom, called in Saba, Sheba being a corruption of spelling —occupied the southwest corner of Arabia.

That Asiatic peninsula, nearly as large as Continental Europe with Russia left out, was at the abovementioned period a seat of high cultivation — on a par, it is believed, with Babylonia and Egypt. But, strange to say, almost nothing is known of its history. In Solomon's day it seems to have been divided into four kingdoms, the richest and strongest of which was Saba.

The Arabians in that epoch were great traders, their ships voyaging to ports of India, and beyond to China; or, following another route, down the east coast of Africa and through the Mozambique Channel possibly as far as the Cape of Good Hope. The seafaring adventures of Sinbad the Sailor express in fictional form the variety of their maritime experiences.

One has only to glance at a map to see that the great trade route to Egypt and Palestine must have led through the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, the gate of the Red Sea, directly past the Queen of Sheba's front door, so to speak. No wonder that her country was rich, owning and operating as it unlioubtedly did, large fleets of cargo vessels that carried much of the commerce of the world.

Presumably the main object of her visit to King Solomon was not, as she politely said, to listen to his wisdom, but to improve trade relations with that monarch's country. The gold she brought came from Rhodesia, in South Africa, from which source (as is now deemed satisfactorily proved) Solomon obtained the enormous quantities of that precious metal which the Bible describes him as possessing.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Writing Versus Acting.

Mr. Booth Tarkington, the writer of "Monsieur Beaucaire," is one of the wealthiest authors. It was stated a few years ago that he made $1,000,000 out of his writings.

When success arrives, the pen is a mighty producer of wealth. It is not, however, more lucrative than cinema acting. Charlie Chaplin's annual earnings have been estimated at $1,250,000, and Mary Pickford, who has just declared her intention of retiring, will relinquish $1,500,000 a year when she ceases acting for the screen.

Opera singers, like Caruso, coin hundreds of dollars in a few minutes. But perhaps boxing brings in the biggest sums per minute, if we exclude speculators, and as an instance the recent Dempsey and Willlard match may be quoted. Dempsey won in ten minutes and secured $100,000; $10,000 per minute, or $166 per second.

Fresh B. C. salmon, Lake Superior whitefish, Pacific flat fish, smelts; also finnan haddies, fillets of haddies, and herring.—
FRANK H. PERRY.

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MAKING COAL BRIQUETTES

Plant to Manufacture About 20,000 Tons a Year.

After studying the coalfield condition in the Middle West, chiefly in southwestern Manitoba, Commissioner R. A. Ross, chairman of the Lignite Utilization Board of Canada, returned to Montreal.

The immediate result of the investigations is the decision of the board to erect a plant to manufacture briquettes from Manitoba coal at a rate of 100 tons a day, or about 20,000 tons a year. This is purely experimental idea, according to Mr. Ross, and the intention is to test the commercial possibilities of the manufactured briquettes. If a success, larger plants would probably be started, and operated, either by the Government or by private commercial interests.

In the meantime, Mr. Ross is of the opinion that competition with the United States and the anthracite coal interests is useless in that part of the country. Lower freight rates, however, are much desired by the Government, and more than probably in the future as well. The Manitoba coal is a very soft lignite mineral, and in the manufacture of briquettes is the only way in which it could be utilised with satisfactory results. The briquettes would probably be sold easily enough in the Manitoba coal country, and possibly even in Winnipeg itself, but in the Eastern part, where the American coal concerns could transport their anthracite to the lake ports, the Canadian product would be at a certain disadvantage.

The provinces of British Columbia and Alberta have plenty of domestic coal as have the Maritime Provinces and most of Quebec, there is no hope, however, according to Mr. Ross, that there will be any great coal output in Central Canada at the present, or for that matter in the future.

The gasoline, which has given excellent results, has been invented by Edgar Stansfield, the chemical engineer of the board, while the designs have been made by B. de L. French, engineer of the board. It is not the intention of the members of the board to make any further investigations as the present time.—Saturday Night.

Canada's Trade Returns.

Canadian trade returns are available for the first seven months of the present fiscal year, beginning April 1. Exports for the period were valued at $688,889,909, compared with $720,139,952 for the seven months ending October 31, 1918, and imports were $543,670,887, compared with $560,074,027. Rising prices may conceal a decrease in the quantities this year greater than the ratio of the decrease in values, but the showing is not unsatisfactory, considering that last year there were great exports of war material. The reassuring feature is the continued excess of exports over imports in a year when trade is almost on a peace basis again. The favorable balance is favorable in view of Canada's position as a debtor country—for the past seven months was $145,219,022. The favorable balance in the corresponding period in 1918 was $160,065,925, but the difference may be wholly accounted for by the cessation of the shipments of munitions. Measured by money trade for the seven months, April to October, this year was greater than that in any twelve months before the war.

It is imperative that production be maintained in Canada so as to keep up the level of the export trade. It is the only method by which we can meet the interest on our outside borrowings and bring down the adverse rate of exchange, which is a heavy tax on the raw materials we must buy in the United States. Greater production is the solution of most of our material problems, and it will aid in solving others.

Oil Fields In Peace River.

An interesting account of the natural resources of the Peace River country and the efforts already being made to develop the same, especially as regards the oil fields, which prominent geologists have investigated and found indicative of the greatest oil supply existing in any one country, has been given by Mr. W. C. Goffatt, who called particular attention to the enormous extent of the territory included in the Peace River district as indicated by the fact that the boat journey between two points on the Peace River is 265 miles in length, and that this distance represents only a small part of the total length of the river. Another indication of the country's area given was the fact that thirty-five million acres are open to the plough, and only need attention by the farmer to produce grain, vegetables and small fruits sufficient to support whatever population may occur in the future as a result of the work entailed in developing the other great natural resources. Long days full of strong sunlight during the summer season, the action of the aurora borealis, rich land and the absence of too strong winds, he credited with responsibility for the fact that corn, tomatoes and even canteloupes can be successfully grown in this Far North country, while their production is a difficult matter on the prairies of the old Northwest.

It was with the possibilities of the country as an oil-producing territory that Mr. Goffatt dealt principally. He told of one boring which had revealed the existence of a depth of 70 feet of oil sands in the first stratum, and a further depth of 80 feet at a lower level.

Proper Signals Vital to Safety.

Proper signals are not acts of courtesy; they are absolutely vital to safety.

The driver behind is not a mind reader, and every driver should try to attract the attention of other drivers by the following signals:

By the outstretched hand—

(1) When pulling away from the curb.

(2) When turning at an intersection.

(3) When turning in street.

(4) When changing course.

When stopping, signal by extending arm in horizontal position.

Sound horn when passing overtaking vehicles and when approaching intersections.

Don't signal in a half-hearted way. Every day traffic congestion is increasing.

Strict obedience to the laws is incumbent on every citizen

COUNTY COUNCIL

Thursday Morning.

Mr. Allison presented the First Report of the Roads and Bridges Committee, which was adopted.

Mr. McDonald presented the First Report of the Police Committee, which was read.

Moved by Mr. Allison, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the report lay on the table until the March session. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Kimmerly, and Mr. McDonald, the report was adopted.

Mr. Graham asked for the yeas and nays.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Tommon, Hannah, Beckwith, Rogers, Kimmerly, Miller, Hawley, McDonald and Clark—10.

Nays—Messrs. Elliott, Graham, Smith, Loyst and Allison—5.

Council adjourned until 2 p.m.

Thursday Afternoon.

On motion the Warden was asked to name a committee to appear before the Railway Commission to endeavour to secure better accommodation from the Grand Trunk Railway, to allow passengers to get on fast train at Ernestown Station.

The Warden appointed the Reeve and Deputy Reeve of Ernesttown, Reeve of Bath, and County Clerk as above committee.

A By-law to appoint a School Trustee for Newburgh High School, in place of H. M. Ryan, resigned, was introduced and passed, appointing C. F. Shorts a member of the High School Board of Newburgh.

A By-law to appoint a High County Constable was introduced and passed appointing Sam Brien High County Constable.

Mr. Graham presented the First Report of the Finance Committee, which was adopted.

A communication from E. Gus Porter and one from Herrington, Warner and Grange, re Rex vs. the County, re Hamburgh road, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Porter's letter is as follows:—This appeal was argued before the First Appellate Division before a full court and from what I could judge of the expression of the various Judges, we are bound to win our appeal. In fact, the Chief Justice told Herrington that he had better very well consider consenting to the whole proceedings being set aside, each party to bear their own costs, because if he did not that the result would probably be worse for him than if he did. They gave no judgment to see what Herrington would do in the matter, but he made no approaches to me, and I of course made none to him. I am expecting favourable results from it.

Mr. Herrington's letter stated:—Both during and at the conclusion of the argument of this case a few days ago the Chief Justice asked if the parties could not arrange a satisfactory settlement among themselves, whereby the entire proceedings might be ended and no fines imposed. It was pointed out that the purpose could be served by continuing the litigation, especially as the road had in part been repaired, and plans were under way for the completion of the repairs. We have laid this suggestion before our client and he is prepared to have us go before the County Council a proposition that we feel sure will meet with their approval and put an end to the litigation. It is proposed that the County will contribute $135.00 towards his costs, he will consent to an order being made terminating the proceedings whereby the County will be relieved of the payment of the fines, and any further costs, and he will assume the payment of the fees to the County Crown Attorney. The order may take such form as may be necessary to accomplish this end. Such a disposition of the case will be in harmony with the suggestion of the Court and will put an end to the litigation.

Mr. Carr, Manager of the Dominion Bank, addressed the Council, in reference to banking matters.

On motion the banking question was referred to the Finance Committee.

A deputation of County Officials appeared before the Council, asking that the County buildings be lighted by electricity. Referred to County Property Committee to report.

The following accounts were ordered paid:—

County Treasurer, contingencies	$ 10 00
House of Providence, Kingston, for care of poor for quarter ending 31st Dec., 1919	368 00
M. R. Reid, contingent	25 41
W. R. Smith, account for sending Lucas and Edgar to House of Refge	17 30
E. J. Corkill, contingent	9 00
Alexandria Industrial School	68 00
Templeton & Son, Registry Office	3 00
F. W. Barrett, re Sanderson	8 95
Geo. Greer, re Stover's insane	10 00
G. S. Reid, Registry Office	2 75
Tp. Camden, roads	42 50
Children's Aid Society	88 80
Deseronto High School	186 72

Account, Miss Lizzie Dunn, Yarker, $10.00, ordered filed.

Account, Selby English Church, referred to the Reeve of Richmond.

A number of damage claims were referred to Roads and Bridges Committee.

On motion the County Auditors were granted $20.00 each for extra work last year.

A return from Wm. Rankin, Police Magistrate, re commitment to Victoria Industrial School, was read and filed.

Communication from Judge Bowles re County Norfolk, re County Memorial, was referred to County Clerk to answer.

Certificate of Inspector Reid was read and filed.

Communication from W. F. Nickle re patriotic fund and Federal appropriation, was read and filed.

On motion a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hannah, Loyst, Tummon, and County Road Superintendent, was appointed to purchase two engines for County roads, and procure prices on one complete new outfit for road building.

Friday Morning.

Mr. White, Manager of the Standard Bank, addressed the Council in reference to banking matters.

The Finance Committee reported re banking, asking the Council to decide whether any change shall be made in bank handling County business.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Finance Committee.

A By-law to borrow $75000.00 from the Dominion Bank, Napanee, to meet the current expenditure, was put through its various stages and passed.

Friday Afternoon.

Resolutions of condolence to Messrs. Mark B. Trumpour and M. R. Reid, expressing the sympathy of the Council to them in the loss of their wives.

The Committee services of the War Memorial Committee, $114.70, was ordered paid.

Account, Aiger Press, $38.12, was ordered paid.

Account, E. J. Corkill, contingencies, $11.25, was ordered paid.

The Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, applied for a grant, in aid of its work.

On motion $25.00 was granted to Sick Children's Hospital, and $25.00 to Muskoka Free Hospital.

Petitions to Ontario Government, re Ontario Highways Act, and destruction of sheep by dogs and dog taxes, were on motion filed.

On motion the Clerk was authorized to make application to the Highways Department for participation in the Federal grant for roads.

Amherst Island Women's Institute was granted the usual amount of $15.00 at the same time as the other institutes were granted aid.

The Standard Steel Construction Co.'s representative addressed the Council re bridge material.

On motion the members of the Council, including Clerk and Treasurer, were authorized to attend the Good Roads Convention in Toronto in March, as delegates from this Council.

Mr. R. A. Fowler, M.L.A., addressed the Council for a short time.

An account of $1.25, from Registry Office, was ordered paid.

Moved by Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Loyst, that the deputation to Toronto, Good Roads Convention interview the Hydro Electric Commission in regard to securing power from the Hydro line passing through the municipalities in this county. Carried.

On motion the County Treasurer was authorized to repay to the Village of Newburgh certain sums of tax moneys paid to him under protest and which the plaintiff has recovered by process of law.

Saturday Morning.

The First Report of the County Property Committee was presented, re advertising for County Coal. In reference to wiring Court House, recommend laying same over until the March session. Re ventilating the Council Chamber, recommend that plans be secured for same. Also that a new door be placed in Sheriff's office. Adopted.

On motion the Committee were authorized to purchase 30 tons of coal from P. Gleeson, at $18.00 per ton.

On motion the County Solicitor's half yearly allowance was ordered paid.

On motion the Warden and Clerk were ordered to issue orders for all necessary payments between sessions and report.

On motion the Lennox Teachers' Institute was ordered paid usual grant of $25.00.

On motion the Clerk, Treasurer, and County Road Superintendent be paid $3.00 each and Ex-Warden Harrison $10.00, for extra work on County Road reports.

On motion the Chairman of County Property Committee, was given power to have ventilation of Council Chamber attended to.

On motion the County Clerk, Treasurer and Road Superintendent are requested to fill in form for Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Council adjourned at call of the Warden.

For lice on cattle use the "New Electric Louse Powder"—safe to use and two applications a week apart do the work. 40c lb. at WALLACE'S.

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

UNABLE TO WORK FOR EIGHT MONTHS

For four Years Conductor Could Only Work half Time—Never Misses an Hour Now

The remarkable results being obtained from Tanlac is further evidenced in the case of Albert Burgess, a popular conductor on the Winnipeg Electric Railway, who lives at 453 Stradbrook Ave., Fort Rouge. Mr. Burgess called at Liggett's drug store for his fifth bottle of Tanlac recently, and made the following statement:

"I have been so wonderfully benefitted by Tanlac that I will never stop praising it," said Mr. Burgess. For the past four years I have not been able to work but about three days a week and have had to spend a good part of my wages trying to get my health back. For eight months I was unable to hit a lick of work and was just barely able to get about. I suffered with awful pains in through my forhead all the time and also had spells of dizziness when I would have to catch hold of something to keep from falling. My stomach finally got in such bad shape that I could scarcely eat a thing and barely enough to keep me alive. What little I did eat soured on my stomach and I suffered greatly from gas and bloating. I took all kinds of medicines, but still I suffered and could not get myself in shape to work more than half the time. I would go for weeks at a time without getting more than an hour's sleep at night. My condition was awful, and I didn't know what to do for relief.

"At last a friend begged me to try Tanlac and now I wish I had known about it long ago, for it has really made me feel like a new man. I used to suffer with a dreadful hurting in the pit of my stomach, but after taking Tanlac I have entirely lost trouble has disappeared and now my stomach is in such a good shape that I can eat just anything I want and never suffer a bit with gas or pain, and my appetite is so big that I can hardly get enough to eat. The pains have not only left my head, but all my misery is gone, and I have not missed an hour from my work since shortly after I began taking Tanlac. I have also gained several pounds in weight, but what I was after was relief and thanks to tanlac I have found it. I can now handle my work as well as when I first went to work seven years ago. It certainly was lucky for me that I got Tanlac."

Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store, in Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON.

(advt)

Caught an Eagle.

A very unusual catch was made on December 29 by Percy Fowler, who lives a mile from Huntsville, Ont. During the night his hen-house was molested and some hens taken. He suspected a fox, and set a trap. At noon Mr. Fowler went to investigate a furore among his flock and found a huge brown eagle in the trap. The bird was held by one claw only and was quickly secured. It is one of the first of the species caught in this section for many years. Mr. Fowler has in mind offering it to the Toronto Zoo.

Look for the name:
WRIGLEY'S
All in sealed packages.

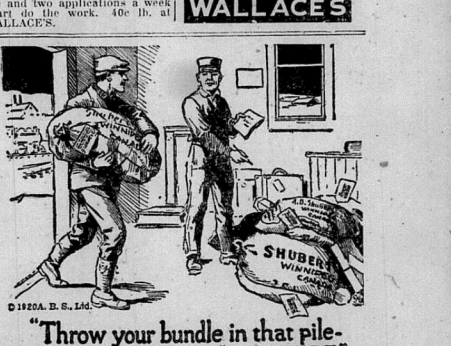
Helps appetite and digestion.
Three flavours.

IT'S not enough to make WRIGLEYS good, we must KEEP it good until you get it.

Hence the sealed package —impurity-proof—guarding, preserving the delicious contents—the beneficial goody.

The Flavour Lasts

SEALED TIGHT MADE IN CANADA KEPT RIGHT



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The Highest Prices Ever Known

That's What You'll Get from "SHUBERT"

WE WANT 'EM NOW—AND WILL PAY THE PRICE TO GET 'EM

MINK

	No1 EXTRA LARGE Extra to average	No1 LARGE Extra to average	No1 MEDIUM Extra to average	No1 SMALL Extra to average	No 2 Extra to average and to size equality
Fine, Dark	40.00 to 32.00	28.00 to 22.00	20.00 to 16.00	15.00 to 13.00	13.00 to 8.00
Usual Color	30.00 to 25.00	20.00 to 17.00	15.00 to 13.00	12.00 to 10.00	12.00 to 6.00
Pale	22.00 to 16.00	15.00 to 13.00	12.00 to 10.00	8.00 to 7.00	8.00 to 4.00

FISHER

Fine, Dark	250.00 to 200.00	175.00 to 150.00	125.00 to 100.00	90.00 to 70.00	90.00 to 40.00
Brown	175.00 to 150.00	125.00 to 100.00	90.00 to 70.00	65.00 to 45.00	65.00 to 30.00
Pale	125.00 to 100.00	90.00 to 60.00	55.00 to 45.00	40.00 to 30.00	40.00 to 20.00

SKUNK

	No1 EXTRA LARGE Extra to average	No1 LARGE Extra to average	No1 MEDIUM Extra to average	No1 SMALL Extra to average	GOOD UNPRIME Extra to size & quality
Black	12.00 to 11.00	10.00 to 8.50	8.25 to 7.25	7.00 to 6.00	6.00 to 3.00
Short	10.00 to 8.00	7.50 to 7.00	6.75 to 5.75	5.50 to 5.00	5.00 to 2.50
Narrow	7.50 to 6.50	6.00 to 5.25	5.00 to 4.25	4.00 to 3.00	3.00 to 1.50
Broad	4.00 to 3.00	3.75 to 2.75	2.50 to 2.00	1.75 to 1.50	1.50 to .75

These extremely high prices for Ontario Furs are based on the well-known "SHUBERT" liberal grading and are quoted for immediate shipment. No. 3, No. 4 and otherwise inferior skins at highest market value. Ship your Furs now—when we want 'em. You'll get "more money" and get it "quicker" too.

"SHUBERT" RETURNS WILL MAKE YOU HAPPY
SHIP TODAY—AND KEEP 'EM COMING FAST

SHIP ALL YOUR FURS DIRECT TO
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THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD DEALING EXCLUSIVELY IN
NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS
324 Donald St. Dept. 331 Winnipeg Canada

North of Fifty-Three

By Bertrand W. Sinclair

She sat down at his counter and wrote her message. Just a few terse lines. And when she had delivered it to Courvoiseur she went back to the hotel. There was nothing now to do but wait. And with the message under way she found herself impatient to reach the cabin, to spend the waiting days where she had first found happiness. She could set her house in order against her man's coming. And if the days dragged, and the great, lone land seemed to close in and press inexorably upon her, she would have to be patient, very patient.

Jake was held up, waiting for supplies. Fort George suffered a sugar famine. Two days later the belated freight arrived. He loaded his wagon, a ton of goods for himself, a like weight of Hazel's supplies and belongings. A goodly load, but he drove out of Fort George with four strapping boys arching their powerful necks, and champing on the bit.

"Four days ye will make it by der ranch," Jake chuckled. "Mit der mule und Gretchen, der cow, von veek it take me, mit half der load."

Four altogether pleasant and satisfying days they were to Hazel. The worst of the fly pests were vanished for the season. A crisp touch of frost sharpened the night winds. Indian summer hung its mellow haze over the land. The clean, pungent air that stirred through the forests seemed doubly sweet after the vitiated atmosphere of town. Fresh from a gridiron of dusty streets and stone pavements, and but one night say, from days of imprisonment in the narrow confines of a railway coach, she drank the winey air in hungry gulps, and joyed in the soft yielding of the turf beneath her feet, the fern and pewvine carpet of the forest floor.

It was her pleasure at night to sleep as she and Bill had slept, with her face bared to the stars. She would draw her bed a little aside from the campfire and from the low seclusion of a thicket lit watching the nimble flames at their merry dance, smiling lazily at the grotesque shadows cast by Jake and his team as they moved about the blaze. And she would wake in the morning clear-headed, very grateful for the pleasant woodland smells arising wholesomely from the fecund bosom of the earth.

Lauer pulled up before his own cabin at mid-afternoon of the fourth day, unloaded his own stuff, and drove to his neighbor's with the rest.

"I'll walk back after a little," Hazel told him, when he had piled her goods in one corner of the kitchen.

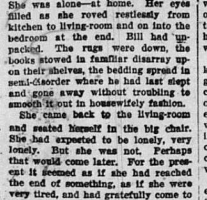
The rattle of the wagon died away. She was alone—at home. Her eyes filled as she roved restlessly from kitchen to living-room and on into the bedroom at the end. Bill had unpacked. The rugs were down, the books stowed in familiar disarray upon their shelves, the bedding spread in semi-disorder where he had last slept and gone away without troubling to smooth it out in housewifely fashion.

She came back to the living-room and seated herself in the big chair. She had expected to be lonely, very lonely. But she was not. Perhaps that would come later. For the present it seemed as if she had reached the end of something, as if she were very tired, and had gratefully come to a welcome resting place. She turned her gaze out the open door where the forest fell away in vast undulations to a range of snow-capped mountains purple in the autumn haze, and a verse that Bill had once quoted came back to her:

> Oh, to feel the wind grow strong
> Where the trail leads down the valley
> I could never learn the way
> And wisdom of the town.

She blinked. The town—it seemed to have grown remote, a fantasy in which she had played a puppet part. But she was home again. If only the gladness of it endured strong enough to carry her through whatever black days might come to her there alone.

She would gladly have cooked her supper in the kitchen fireplace, and laid down to sleep under her own roof. It seemed the natural thing to do. But she had not expected to find the cabin livably arranged, and she had promised the Lauers to spend the night



Walked Away Through the Woods.

with them. So presently she closed the door and walked away through the woods.

* * * * * *

September and October trooped past, and as they marched the willow thickets and poplar groves grew yellow and brown, and carpeted the floor of the woods with fallen leaves. Shrub and tree bared gaunt limbs to every autumn wind. Only the spruce and pine stood forth in their year-round habiliments of green. The days shortened steadily. The nights grew long, and bitter with frost. Snow fell, blanketing softly the dead leaves. Old Winter cracked his whip masterfully over all the North.

Day by day, between tasks, and often while she worked, Hazel's eyes would linger on the edges of the clearing. Often at night she would lift herself on elbow at some unexpected sound, her heart leaping wild with expectation. And always she would lie down again, and sometimes press her clenched hand to her lips to keep back the despairing cry. Always she addressed herself to be patient, to wait doggedly as Bill would have waited, to make due allowance for immensity of distance, for the manifold delays which might overtake a messenger faring across those silent miles or a man hurrying to his home. Many things might hold him back. But he would come. It was inconceivable that he might not come.

Meantime, with only a dim consciousness of the fact, she underwent a marvelous schooling in adaptation, self-restraint. She had work of art, tasks such as every housewife finds self-imposed in her own home. She was seldom lonely. She marveled at that. It was unique in her experience. All her old dread of the profound silence, the pathless forests which infolded like a prison wall, distances which seemed impossible of span, had vanished. In its place had fallen over her an abiding sense of peace, of security. The lusty storm winds whistling about the cabin sang a restful lullaby. When the wolves lifted their weird, melancholy plaint to the cold, star-jeweled skies, she listened without the old shudder. These things, which were wont to oppress her, to send her imagination reeling along morbid ways, seemed but a natural aspect of life, of which she herself was a part.

Often, sitting before her glowing fireplace, working on a fancy kindled with her own hands with wood she herself carried from the pile outside, she pondered this. It defied her powers of self-analysis. She could only accept it as a fact, and be glad. Granville and all that Granville stood for had withdrawn to a more or less remote background. She could look over the forest-fringed clearing and feel that she lacked nothing—nothing save her mate. There was no impression of transient abiding; no chafing to be elsewhere, to do otherwise. It was home, she reflected; perhaps that was why.

A simple routine served to fill her days. She kept her house shining, she cooked her food, carried in her fuel. Except on days of extremely storm she put on her snowshoes, and with a little rifle in the crook of her arm prowled at random through the woods—partly because it gave her pleasure to range about whistling, partly for physical brace of exertion in the crisp air. Otherwise she curled comfortably before the fireplace and sewed, or read something out of Bill's eclectic assortment of books.

It was given her, also, to learn the best meaning of a neighborliness and that kindliness of spirit which is stifled by stress in the crowded places, and stimulated by like stress amid surroundings where life is noncomplex, direct, where cause and effect follow each other's heels. Every day, if she failed to drop into their cabin, came one of her neighbors to see if all were well with her.

Quite as a matter of course Jake kept steadily replenished for her a great pile of firewood. Or they would come, bobbes and all, bundled in furs of Jake's trapping, jingling up of an evening behind the frisky bays. And while the bays munched hay in Roaring Bill Wagstaff's stable, they would cluster about the open hearth, popping corn for the children, talking, always with cheerful optimism.

Behind Lauer's mild blue eyes lurked a mind that burrowed incessantly to the roots of things. He had lived and worked and read, and, pondering it all, he had summed up a few of the verities.

"Life, it iss giffen us, und ve must eat it make der best ve can," he said once to Hazel, fondling a few books he had borrowed to read at home. "Life iss goot, yust der lifing of life, if only ve go not astray afder der voolish dings—und if der self-preservating struggle vears us not out so dot ve gannot enjoy being alife. So many iss struggle und slave under terrible conditions. Und it iss largely because off ignorance. Ye know not vot ve can do—und ve shrink vrom der unknown. Here iss acres by der dousand vree to der man vot can off it make use—und dousands vot lifs und dies und neffer hass a home. Here iss goot, glean air—und in der shmoke und shmells und dirty streets iss a ravage of tuberculosis. Der balance iss not even. Und in der end, I tink, it iss all full off drouble—drunk mit eggsitement, veary mit bleasures. Ach, der voods und mountains und streams, blenty off food, und a kindly neighbor—iss not dot enough? Only der abnormal vants more as dot. Und I dink der drouble iss largely dot der modern, high-bressure ciffilization makes for der abnormal, vedder a man be a millionaire or vorks in der brewery, contentment iss a state off der mind—und if der mind vorks mit logic it vill content find in der simple dings."

It sounded like a pronouncement of Bill's. But Lauer did not often grow serious. Mostly he was jovially cheerful, and his wife likewise. The North had emancipated them, and they were loyal to the source of their deliverance. And Hazel understood, because she herself had found the wild land a benefactor, kindly in its silence, restful in its forested peace, a cure for sickness of soul. Twice now it had rescued her from herself.

November and December went their appointed way—and still no word of Bill. If now and then her pillow was wet she struggled mightily against depression. She was not lonely in the dire significance of the word—but she longed passionately for him. And she held fast to her faith that he would come.

The last of the old year she went little abroad, ventured seldom beyond the clearing. And on New Year's eve Jake Lauer's wife came to the cabin to stay.

* * * * * *

Hazel sat up, wide awake, on the instant. There was not the slightest sound. She had been deep in sleep. Nevertheless she felt, rather than knew, that some one was in the living-room. Perhaps the sound of the door opening had filtered through her slumber. She hesitated an instant, not through fear, because in the manner of living alone fear had utterly forsaken her; but hope had leaped so often, only to fall sickeningly, that she was half persuaded it must be a dream. Still the impression strengthened. She slipped out of bed. The door of the bedroom stood slightly ajar.

Bill stood before the fireplace, his shaggy fur cap pushed far back on his head, his gauntlets swinging from the cord about his neck. She had left a great bed of coals on the hearth, and the glow shone redly on his frost-scored face. But the marks of bitter trail bucking, the marks of frostbite, the stubby beard, the tiny icicles that still clustered on his eyebrows; while these traces of hardship lingered, his heart they were forgotten when she saw the expression that overshadowed his face. Wonder and unbelief and longing were all mirrored there. She took a shy step forward as if to see what it held in gaze. And despite the choking sensation in her throat she smiled—for she had taken off her little, beaded moccasins and left them lying on the hearthkin before the fire, and he was staring down at them like a man freshwakened from a dream, unbelieving and bewildered.

With that she opened the door and ran to him. He started, as if she had been a ghost. Then he opened his arms and drew her close to him.

"Bill, Bill, what made you so long?" she whispered. "I guess it served me right, but it seemed a never-ending time."

"What made me so long?" he echoed, bending his rough cheek down against the warm smoothness of hers. "Lord, I didn't know you wanted me. I ain't no telepathist, hon. You never peeped one little word since I left. How long you been here?"

"Since last September." She smiled up at him. "Didn't Courvoiseur's man deliver a message from me to the mine? Didn't you come in answer to my note?"

"Great Caesar's ghost—since September—alone! You poor little girl!" he murmured. "No, if you sent word to me through Courvoiseur I never got it. Maybe something happened his man. I left the Klappan with the first snow. Went poking aimlessly over around the Finlay river with a couple of trappers. Couldn't settle down. Never heard a word from you. Then when you up, I just bore in this way by sheer accident. Girl, girl, you don't know how good it is to see you again, to have this warm body of yours cuddled up to me again. An' you came right here and planted yourself to wait till I turned up!"

"Sure!" She laughed happily. "But I sent you word, even if you never got it. Oh, but it doesn't matter. Nothing matters now. You're here, and I'm here, and—Oh, Billy-boy, I was all awful pig-headed idiot. Do you think you can take another chance with me?"

"Say"—he held her off at arm's length admiringly—"do you want to know how strong I am for taking a

He Held Her Off at Arm's Length, Admiringly.

chance with you? Well, I was on my way out to flag the next train East, just to see—just to see if you still cared two pins; to see if you still thought your game was better than mine."

"Well, you don't have to take any eastbound train to find that out," she cried gaily. "I'm here to tell you I care a lot more than any number of pins. Oh, I've learned a lot in the last six months, Bill. I had to hurt myself, and you, too. I had to get a jolt to jar me out of my self-centered little orbit. I got it, and it did me good. And it's funny, I came back here because I thought I ought to, because it was our home, but rather dreading it. And I've been quite contented and happy—only hungry, oh, so dreadfully hungry, for you."

Bill kissed her.

"I didn't make any mistake in you, after all," he said. "You're a real partner. You're the right stuff. I love you more than ever. If you made a mistake you paid for it, like a dead-game sport. What's a few months? We've all our life before us, and it's plain sailing now we've got our bearings again."

"Amen!" she whispered. "I—but, say, man of mine, you've been on the trail, and I know what the trail is. You must be hungry. I've got all kinds of goodies cooked in the kitchen. Take off your clothes, and I'll get you something to eat."

"I'll go you," he said. "I am hungry. Made a long push to get here for the night. I got six huskies running loose outside, so if you hear 'em scuffling around you'll know it's not the wolves. Say, it was some welcome surprise to find a fire when I came in. Thought first somebody traveling through had put up. Then I saw those slippers lying there. That was sure making me take notice when you stepped out."

He chuckled at the recollection. Hazel lit the lamp, and stirred up the fire, plying it with wood. Then she slipped a heavy bathrobe over her nightgown and went into the chilly kitchen, emerging therefrom presently with a tray of food and a kettle of water to make coffee. This she set on the fire. Wherever she moved Bill's eyes followed her with a gleam of joy, thinned with smiling incredulousness. When the kettle was safely bestowed on the coals, he drew her on his knee. There for a minute she perched in rich content. Then she rose.

"Come very quietly with me, Bill," she whispered, with a fine air of mystery. "I want to show you something."

"Sure! What is it?" he asked.

"Come and see," she smiled, and took up the lamp. Bill followed obediently.

Close up beside her bed stood a small, square crib. Hazel set the lamp on a table near, turning to the pile of blankets which filled this new piece of furniture, drew back one corner, revealing a round, puckered-up infant face.

"For the love of Mike!" Bill muttered. "Is it—is it—"

"It's our son," she whispered proudly. "Born the tenth of January—three weeks ago today. Don't, don't—you growl and wake him."

For Bill was bending down to peer at the tiny morsel of humanity, with a strange, abashed smile on his face, his big, clumsy fingers touching the soft, pink cheeks. And when he stood up he drew a long breath, and laid one arm across her shoulders.

"Us two and the kid," he said whimsically. "It would be the hardest combination in the world to bust. Are you happy, little person?"

She nodded, clinging to him, wordlessly happy. And presently she covered the baby's face, and they went back to sit before the great fireplace, where the kettle bubbled cheerfully and the crackling blaze sent forth its challenge to the bevy of frost sprites that held high revel outside.

And, after a time, the blaze died to a heap of glowing embers, and the forerunning wind of a northeast storm sweeping in whistled about a house deep wrapped in contented slumber, a house no longer divided against itself.

(THE END)

Poetess Believes In Fairies.

Many readers of Punch will be glad to know that the poetess Rosamund Fyleman, many of which have appeared in the famous English humorous weekly, can now be had in a slim volume entitled "The Fairy Green." Of course, Rose Fyleman is not one of the great poets, but she seems to believe as implicitly in the existence of fairies as Maurice Hewlitt did shortly before the war when he set science at defiance by declaring that he had seen the little men. Rose Fyleman writes only about fairies and children, and there is a charming simplicity about her descriptions of both. Of course, her fairies chiefly love the woods and open spaces, and yet, strangely enough, one of the most appealing of her poems deals with one of the grayest and most dry-as-dust parts of old London. It is entitled "South Square, Westminster."

In Smith Square, Westminster, the house stand so grim,
With slender railings at their feet, and windows straight and slim;
And all day long they steadily stare with gentle, placid gaze,
And dream of joyous happenings in splendid bygone days.

In Smith Square, Westminster, you must not make a noise,
No shrill-voiced vendors harbor there, no shouting errand boys;
But very busy gentlemen step swiftly out and in
With little leather cases and umbrellas neatly thin.

Yet sometimes when the summer night her starry curtain spreads,
And all the busy gentlemen are sleeping in their beds,
You hear a gentle humming like the humming of a hive,
And Smith Square, Westminster, begins to come alive.

For all the houses start to sing, honeysweet and low,
The tender little lovely songs of long and long ago,
And all the fairies round about come hastening up in crowds,
Until the quiet air is filled with rainbow-colored clouds.

On roof and rail and chimney-pot they delicately perch,
They hang like jewelled fringes on the ledges of the church;
They dance about the roadway with nimble, noiseless feet,
While the houses keep on chanting with a soft enticing beat.

And still they weave their sparkling webs, and still they leap and whirl,
Until the far horizon's edge is faintly rimmed with pearl,
And the morning breeze blows out the stars, discreetly, one by one,
And the sentries on the Abbey signal down, "The Sun—the Sun!"

And long before the butlers stumble drowsily downstairs,
And long before their masters have begun to say their prayers,
The fairies all have pranced away among the morning beams,
And Smith Square, Westminster, is wrapped once more in dreams.

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After taking several boxes, I was completely relieved of these troubles and have been unusually well ever since". Miss ANNIE WARD.

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MANY NOTABLE GUESTS

LITERARY PEOPLE ARE PAYING VISITS TO CANADA.

Other Men Who Have Won Fame In Politics, War and by Acts of Daring Like Ben Tillett, Col. Lynch and Sir Arthur Whitten Brown, Have Been Making Tours of the Dominion and Lecturing on Their Experiences.

CANADA during this winter will not lack lectures. Already the invasion has begun and it will continue until the robins nest again. Famous men and women writers, dramatists, scientists and what not are here or coming here, each with a mission, a tale to tell or a moral to impart.

Maurice Maeterlinck, the mystic poet of devastated Belgium, is coming to attend the premiere of his opera, "The Blue Bird" under the auspices of the Metropolitan Opera House, for the benefit of the devastated regions of Belgium and France. Mr. Maeterlinck will lecture throughout the continent, his subject to be "The Unknown Shore."

Siegfried Sassoon is among the many brilliant poets whose stars have risen during the last five years, until now he has achieved an enviable reputation as one of England's newest poets. Previous to the war Mr. Sassoon was not interested in world affairs, but after several years' experiences in the front lines he soon felt vastly different about these problems and the change in his viewpoint became evident in his two volumes, published since 1918, "The Old Huntsman" and "Counter-Attack" and other poems. He visits Canada on a lecture tour in February.

Lieut. Coningby Dawson won his fame with "The Garden Without Walls," which placed him in the front rank of modern fiction writers. At the outbreak of the war he obtained a commission in the Canadian Field Artillery, and throughout the war served in France, about three months recovering from wounds. He returns to this country from Germany, which country he has revisited, and in his lecture on "Re-making the World" he will give the first thrilling, vibrant account of the whole torn era through which he has passed. Of his books, "Out to Win," "The Glory of the Trenches," and "Carry On," have won for him a new place in literature.

Hugh Walpole is fast making for himself an abiding place among the British novelists of the twentieth century. His latest novel, "The Secret City," is one of the best books of the year and a subject of conversation among all who read books. Of his best works which he has produced are "Maradick at Forty," "Fortitude," "Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill," "The Prelude to Adventure," "The Duchess of Wrexe," "The Green Mirror," "The Dark Forest" and "The Secret City." He will reach Canada shortly.

St. John Ervine has written many plays for the Irish Players. His plays have been ranked with those of Synge, Yeats and Lady Gregory. His recent work, "Changing Winds," proves him to be a novelist as well as dramatist. After service in the war, in which he was badly wounded, he comes soon to speak on literary topics and on Irish question, his subjects to include "My Own Works," "Solving the Irish Problem" and "Impressions of My Elders."

Ben Tillett, M.P., as a Labor member of the British Parliament and secretary of Dock Workers' Union, is one of England's great labor leaders, attacking existing conditions where they needed correction and standing by the Government in time of need. Mr. Tillett came to Canada to attend the British Trades' Union Conference, and delivered several addresses here. He is a personal friend of Samuel Gompers.

Vicente Blasco Ibanez is well known as the author of the most brilliant novel of the war, "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." His visit here will be the first trip which this distinguished Spanish novelist has made to Canada. He will make a lecture tour, his subjects being "The Spirit of the Four Horsemen" and "How I Write My Books," some of his most brilliant works are "Mare Nostrum," "Blood and Sand" and "The Shadow of the Cathedral."

Lord Dunsany, who has established for himself a definite place in the world of drama, will come with Lady Dunsany for a two months' lecture tour. To the reading world Dunsany is the third of that trilogy of dramatists of the Irish Renaissance, another two being W. B. Yeats and J. M. Synge. Lord Dunsany is one of the oldest titles in Ireland and in Great Britain, being the eighteenth holder of the baronetcy, created in 1439.

Col. Arthur Lynch, one of the most versatile men in England, came here last October, to acquaint us with the intricacies of the Irish problem. He studied medicine in various hospitals in Europe and then became an electrical engineer. He was a colonel in the Boer campaign and in 1918 was made a colonel in the British army. He was active in recruiting work in Ireland and is well equipped to speak on "The Irish Question."

William Butler Yeats, a leader in the Irish literary revival, has contributed much to Irish literature. Mr. Yeats already has made one tour, and on this second visit here in February he will travel as far as the Pacific coast.

Lieut. Sir Arthur Whitten Brown, who made the transatlantic flight with Alcock, has already been in Canada with Lady Brown, whom he married soon after his successful flight. Lieut. Brown is filling his audiences with his epoch-making flight, which won for the two young airmen the $50,000 prize offered by the London Daily Mail.

Cat Knocks at Door.

The dog seems to have had its day; may I champion the cat, pleads a correspondent, and tell how, a day or two ago, I saw one knock at the front door of a suburban villa to gain admittance?

It was a Persian and, leaping to a small ledge beside the door, stretched out its paw and rattled the knocker several times. I waited on the pavement for the sequel.

There was no answer, so the cat repeated the summons. Result: Admission and a cuff on the ear from the busy housewife who had been disturbed in her household duties.—London Chronicle.

Children Cry for Fletcher's
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FUGITIVES CAPTURED PRIZE.

Escaping from Turkish Camp, Sighted Enemy Craft, Seized It.

One of the cases just brought before the prize court tells how a group of British officers, weakened by hunger and unarmed, captured the Turkish steam tug Hertha and her cargo and delivered both safely to the British authorities in the harbor of Cyprus. In presenting the case, J. O'Connor, counsel for the crown, said it disclosed the most gallant exploit that had been brought to the notice of the court.

On the night of August 7, 1918, Commander Archibald Cochrane and other officers escaped from the Turkish camp of Yozgad by steam. They had been developing for eleven months. They had only scant rations with them and they set out to make their way to the coast through an unfriendly land. On the route they had to whip brigands who beset them, and on at least two occasions they had narrow escapes from cutthroats they encountered. After suffering many privations from hunger and cold they got to the Aantolian coast, west of Korgos Island. They were too exhausted to proceed and had to rest in hiding for seven days to regain some of their strength.

On September 8, Commander Cochrane saw the Hertha off the island, towing a barge filled with Government stores. When the tug came to anchor Cochrane's party slipped down to the beach and swam out under cover of darkness. The distance to the boats was 200 yards. Unnoticed, the swimmers reached the dinghy attached to the barge and climbed into it. Cutting it loose, they quietly rowed it to the tug, about thirty yards away, boarded it and overcame the crew. Then they hoisted anchor and paddled the Hertha seaward gently, under the noses of sentries stationed all along the shore. After doing this for a mile or so, until they were clear of observation, they started up the Hertha's engines and finally landed their prize at Cyprus.

The president of the court asked how Cochrane had contrived to navigate the craft when he had only army officers to assist him. The commander replied that he had a compass and knew the general direction of Cyprus. The high mountains of Cyprus, he said, were visible for forty miles, and he had no difficulty in making the harbor.

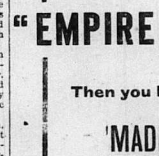
In condemning the Hertha and cargo, the court expressed admiration for the adventure which had been so boldly and successfully carried through.

Commander Cochrane's companions in the feat were Capt. A. B. Haig, of the 24th Punjabs; Capt. R. A. P. Grant, of the 112th Infantry; Capt. V. S. Starke, of the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment; Capt. M. A. B. Johnson, of the Royal Garrison Artillery; Capt. J. H. Harris, of the Hampshire Regiment; Capt. K. D. Yeasby, of the Royal Engineers, and Capt. F. R. Ellis, of the 4th Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Removes Sediment.

For removing the sediment from the bottom of swimming pools without emptying them of water a vacuuming tool operated by a centrifugal pump has been invented.

Injections of turpentine can be used to preserve wood from insects.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MICE HARM ORCHARDS

Thousands of Trees Are Girdled Annually by These Pests.

The Short-tailed Field Mouse Is the Depredator — Prevention and Poisoning Described as Measures of Control — Transplanting Early Crops from Hotbeds.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ALMOST every year thousands of fruit trees are girdled and killed by mice. The species of mouse responsible is not the common house mouse, but the short-tailed field mouse, whose runways may be easily seen in spring in long grass, especially around fence corners. It is grassy fence corners, especially where snake fences are used, that afford the best hiding and breeding places for these mice, hence the sooner such fences can be replaced by wire fences or done away with entirely and the freer the orchard is kept from all sorts of rubbish the easier it will be to combat mice.

Control Measures.—There are several methods by which almost complete protection from this injury may be secured. These are as follows:

1. In autumn remove the sod from around the trees for a distance of about two feet on every side and bank earth up against the trunks to a height of six to ten inches. In doing this do not leave a deep ditch around the tree in which the water may collect, as this would be injurious to the roots.

2. If the ground becomes frozen before the grass can be removed, mound the soil with the shovel instead of earth, packing them down somewhat firmly so that there may be no runways leading through the mound up to the trunk of the tree.

2. After the snow has become a foot or so deep or after the first heavy snow storm in winter, tramp the snow firmly around the trunks of the trees. This will close the runways and prevent the mice from working their way to the tree. If a thaw follows and the snow again becomes deep it will be necessary to repeat this operation.

4. A popular plan and a good one is to wrap common building paper around the trunk to a height of about twenty inches, as it would do no harm if it went to twenty-four inches or more, as this will also protect the base of the tree from rabbits and from sunscald. The building paper should be put on while the ground is still moist and a little earth should be thrown up around the base to prevent the mice getting in beneath. The part above can be kept in place by fastening it with a common cord. Galvanized wire netting with a mesh of about a quarter of an inch is also excellent substitute for building paper and will last for several years, but the initial cost is much higher than for building paper. If paper is often used, but is sometimes injurious to the trees and therefore cannot be recommended.

5. Occasionally, though very rarely in this province, resort is made to poison to destroy mice. The Washington Department of Agriculture recommends the following poison: "Mix thoroughly one ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid), one ounce powdered bicarbonate of soda and one-eighth ounce (or less) of saccharine. Put the mixture in a tin pepper box (or any perforated tin) and sift it gradually over forty pounds of crushed oats in a metal tub or vessel, mixing the grain constantly so that the poison will be evenly distributed." Place not more than a teaspoonful of this at a place beside the trees, and, if possible, in the mouse runs. To avoid destroying birds the poison should always be covered by a small piece of board with a stone or chip underneath it to keep the board slightly raised from the ground; or it may be put into an old tin such as a baking powder can and the edges bent nearly together to keep out birds but to let in mice. A small tile or a broken tile will serve the same purpose. Great caution must, of course, be taken in using such a deadly poison as strychnine.

Sometimes chopped alfalfa hay thoroughly moistened with a solution of the poison made by dissolving one ounce of strychnine (sulphate) in two gallons of hot water is used in place of the above poison. A little of this poisoned hay is placed close to the trunks of the trees late in the fall, and not more than a handful should go to each tree and should be placed down close to the crown so that the mice will be sure to find it. It is better to put a little piece of board on top of it, and under no circumstances should cattle be allowed into an orchard thus treated.

FRUIT MEN WANT GIRLS.

Government Asked to Continue Assistance In This Matter.

At the concluding session of the convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, a resolution was passed requesting the Government to continue the plan of enlisting women and girls for work on the fruit farms of the province, and members were enthusiastic over the mutual benefit that had resulted from such work in the past. Miss Ida Straith, of the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A., was present and called attention to various difficulties that occurred in carrying on the camps in past seasons.

Some camps had been overcrowded unexpectedly, and other camps did not get the full quota of girls arranged for; this had interfered with proper and adequate accommodation. The camps often had to pay higher prices for fresh vegetables in the fruit districts than the same would be bought for in Toronto. Lack of storage at some camps made it impossible to buy and handle supplies in large quantities. Wages of housekeepers had increased. All these things resulted in a deficit.

Miss Straith suggested that the fruit growers might help to remove these difficulties by assisting the camps to purchase supplies locally at reasonable prices. The growers were asked to formulate some scheme to help make the camps pay.

The Federal and Provincial Governments were also asked to continue to give special consideration to the undesirable state of affairs that had arisen in large cities, whereby the services of many qualified men in agriculture and horticulture owing to more attractive financial conditions elsewhere and to other lines of industry; and to take steps to retain in Canada all men who had determined that their worth and ability in the public service.

Cost of Raising Heifer.

According to recent reports, there are more than 23,000,000 dairy cows in the United States. The average productive life of the dairy cow is not more than six years, which means that the farmer with 100 cows must have two heifers coming into milk every year to maintain the number of animals in his herd. It means also that the whole question of dairying in the United States must be replaced every six years, and that approximately 4,000,000 more heifers must annually each year in order to maintain the number of cows in the United States. This number does not provide for increased cattle to meet the demands of the ever-growing population of the country. Not only is this population increasing, but the knowledge of the value of dairy products has brought about a greater consumption, the demands for which must be met in some way. The cow population is not usually more productive until she is at least two years old. The number of unproductive cows and heifers to be maintained in an immature condition is approximately 3,000,000. It costs about $70 for feed to raise a heifer from birth to the age of two years. This means that the farmer with twelve cows must of necessity raise two heifers each year or that he must at all times have on hand four unproductive heifers. At $70 a head for cost of feed alone, this represents an investment of $280, simply to ensure maintenance of the number of animals in the herd. The dairy industry of the United States has approximately $560,000,000 invested in these unproductive animals. Regardless of the cost, the dairy herd cannot be maintained and these heifers must be raised.—Holstein-Friesian News.

Liable to Attack of Anthrax.

A contagious disease caused by a microbe bacillus anthracis.

Human beings and all animals are liable to anthrax, but the disease is seen chiefly in cattle, pigs and sheep, but not uncommonly in horses.

The disease shows itself suddenly. It is very fatal and usually lasts 48 hours. It does not often spread with rapidity from animal to animal, but may affect a number of swine at the same time if they have been fed on anthrax flesh or organs.

A beast which a short time before appeared to be well is found dead or in a dying condition; frequently blood oozes from the nostrils and the anus. Sometimes there are typical symptoms, but in horses and pigs the throat is often found to be swollen.

The carcase is swollen. Blood is found around the nostrils and anus. The muscles are often infiltrated with blood. A certain number of the lungs and glands are congested. The spleen is very much enlarged; it is softer and darker than normal, and its substance often breaks down.

In equines, anthrax infection not infrequently manifests itself by the appearance of extensive oedematous swellings, frequently involving the brisket or the lower surface of the abdomen. In this form the progress of the disease is less rapid and animals occasionally recover.

Horses Here and Abroad.

Although the number of horses on farms in the United States has decreased of late owing to the auto truck, farm tractor, the automobile and the demands of the war, there are almost as many horses in the country as a year ago.

If a horse throws up his head with nosebag on and loses a lot of his oats, put the head-collar on outside the nosebag, says Major R. S. Timmins, D.S.O., in his "Notes on Horsemastership." If this fails to do good, tie a rope from the headcollar downwards to a girth, similar to a standing martingale, while the horse is feeding; or shackle it to one foreleg just above the knee.

Horse Not Always at Fault.

The horse often is not to blame for the runaway. Sometimes it's the fault of the driver, and sometimes it's the neglect of the man who should be sure the harness is in good repair and properly adjusted.

POISON LIKE UNTO VENOM OF SNAKES

Professor H. Stramm, M. D., of the Royal Charity Hospital, says, "The cause for an attack of gout, rheumatism, lumbago, is supplied by the formation of uric acid in the blood serum, the result of various causes. In most frequent of which is the kidneys. After an attack, one suffers sometimes from headache, neuralgia, twinges of pain here and there."

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead, when the back hurts or the urine is scanty, full of sediment, or you have rheumatic pains or lumbago, gout, sciatica, obtain at your nearest drug store "Anuric" (anti-uric-acid).

This is the discovery of Dr. Pierce of the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. "Anuric" is a solvent medicine for uric acid poisoning and dissolves uric acid in the body much as hot coffee dissolves sugar.

"Anuric" will penetrate into the joint and muscles, and dissolve the poisonous accumulations. It will astonish you.

Montreal, Que.:—"I cannot praise Dr. Pierce's Anuric (anti-uric-acid) enough for what it has done for me. Five years months I was under the doctor's care and got no better. I was always complaining of my kidneys. I did not know what to do. I read about Anuric and made up my mind to try it. In it I have taken two bottles and don't complain any more. I have gained in weight and am still gaining. My appetite is great and sleep is sound as mine. That is what the Anuric Tablets have done for me. I do truly recommend them to those who are suffering the way I did. The tablets are mighty good, though not expensive. Easy to buy, but hard to beat."—T. A. BROWN, 388 Dorchester St. W.

Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package.

Sugar Beet Seed.

Circumstances that may well be expected to affect sugar beet production in Canada are called to the attention of the United States growers and manufacturers in that line by the Agricultural Department of that country, which points out that the sugar beet seed situation for 1921 is serious because of the limited production of seed in Europe as compared with former years, because of the increased activity in beet sugar production in the European countries, and because of the increased acreage planted to sugar beets in the United States in recent years.

On account of this situation it will be necessary for sugar beet growers on this continent to depend to a considerable extent on the home-grown supply of sugar beet seed. "The present indications are that there is sufficient sugar beet seed, either imported or domestic, now in the hands of nearly all of the sugar companies in the United States to take care of the entire acreage to be planted to sugar beets in 1921, but that there is very little foreign seed that will be made available for importation and that the foreign production in the near future will be limited accordingly," says the Michigan Farmer, to which the following advice is attached.

"Since sugar beet seed stored under normal conditions will retain its vitality for several years, it would be advisable for sugar companies to secure and store enough seed of good quality now available and not more than two years old."

It is pointed out in connection with this season's production of sugar beet seed in the United States that in some localities drought interfered and prevented a normal crop, but that the total reduction for the country as a whole is not sufficient to prevent or retard the efforts being made to produce a large crop of seed of home-grown seed. In this regard, growers are reminded that in order to produce a full crop of seed for 1921 planting, it will be necessary to select the best roots this fall, pit them so they will not freeze during the winter, and plant them very early as soil and weather conditions will permit next spring.

Supplying Water to the Pit Silo.

George Sinclair, of Jellicoe, has a good solution for the problem of getting water in his pit silo when conditions do not allow. As it was a few feet from the bottom of the silo to water, he dug a small well out down to the water. He placed in this a pump cylinder with a pipe connected to a pump head placed on top of the silo. With the aid of a pump jack and a small gasoline engine he is enabled to pump the required amount of water into the feed at the same time he is filling the silo at a moderate cost.

It is thought by this method that he not only has a very efficient means of pumping water into his ensilage, but that he also has an unlimited supply of spirited water if he cares to pump enough water through the fermented ensilage so that it will run back into the well.

Pure-bred Sows Not Needed.

Pure-bred sows for the production of profitable market hogs are unnecessary and just as much pork can be made from a herd of good grade sows, provided they are mated with a pure-bred boar, as such a sire will imprint his own characteristics indelibly upon his litters. He represents the difference between years of hog growing success or failure and by his continuous use upon grade sows, it will take but a short time to make the herd equal to pure-bred in the ability to get big gains and quick finish.

Notes for Early Winter.

Cabbage keep well wrapped in newspaper and turned bottom side up on shelves in a cool cellar.

See that all weeds and grass are pulled away from the trunks of trees before cold weather so that mice will not be harbored there and eat the bark of the trees.

Tie corn fodder, burlap or boards about young apple trees or other newly set smooth-bark trees to protect them from sunscald during the winter.

Many of the berry-bearing shrubs will furnish good banquet material for this time of year. Wahoo and Red roses are among these.

Better locate some good potato seed now for planting next spring. You cannot get the best potatoes, as a rule, from seed picked out of the grocer's bins. Some folks have tried that to their sorrow.

Shiloh 25

The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870.

BLACKHEAD OF TURKEYS

Intestinal Disease Which Causes Considerable Mortality.

No Known Cure for the Trouble—Immediate Killing Recommended —Turkeys Affected Should Be Kept From Fields—Sanitary Measures After the Cutting Season.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE disease of turkeys commonly known as blackhead (entero-hepatitis) is one that has caused untold havoc to the turkey-raising industry in North America. It is responsible for more sickness and deaths among turkeys than all other diseases combined. It has practically stamped out turkey-raising in many districts.

It is an infectious disease primarily affecting the intestines, more particularly the caeca (blind pouches) and later the liver. It is caused by "Entamoeba melagridis," a minute unicellular animal organism to see which a high power microscope is necessary. This minute organism is picked up with the food on infected soil. On reaching the caeca with the passage of food it penetrates the mucous lining where it induces inflammation, congestion, thickening of the caecal walls and ulceration. The contents of the caeca thicken into a cheesy or hard dry mass mixed with blood and broken-down epithelial tissue from the mucous lining of the caecal walls.

While this condition of the caeca is developing some of the entamoeba make their way to the liver, where they establish themselves and multiply. The areas of the liver tissue in which the entamoeba establish themselves soon become necrotic, that is they degenerate and die. On post-mortem examination these necrotic areas are very noticeable as whitish or gray, round to irregular, flat or slightly sunken patches in the liver tissue. Sometimes as much as sixty per cent. of the liver tissue will be composed of these necrotic areas. Needless to say the congestion and ulceration of the caeca and the necrosis of the liver interfere very materially with the functioning of the organs and as a consequence the affected bird becomes listless, mopy, loses flesh and the head loses its bright colored appearance, becoming dull in lustre and dark in color, which condition is responsible for the common name of the disease—blackhead.

Turkeys are liable to contract the disease at any age; they, however, mostly become infected when young. Many die as poults from an acute attack of the disease; others have the disease in a chronic form and live to maturity, but these are never thrifty and always look poor and miserable when compared with healthy birds.

There is no known cure for the disease. Turkeys that show the symptoms of the disease should be killed. If the disease be not too far advanced and the muscle meat in fair condition, it may be used for human consumption as there is little or no danger of man contracting the disease or suffering ill effects as a consequence, particularly if the meat is well cooked. The texture and flavor of the meat, however, will not be so delectable as that from healthy birds.

Immediate killing of affected birds is recommended because the droppings from such are liable to be heavily infected with the organisms that cause the disease. These being scattered around will naturally spread the disease. It is from the droppings of affected birds that the land gets contaminated and other birds contract the disease.

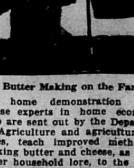
If affected turkeys are out on free range it is practically impossible to control the spread of the disease amongst others of the flock. If, however, they are kept in colony houses and small runs there is a chance to practice sanitary measures that will limit the dissemination of the causal organism to these small areas which can be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after the sick birds have been disposed of.

The ordinary domestic fowl is liable to suffer from the same trouble, but usually much less acutely than the turkey. In fact, the domestic fowl may harbor the parasite without showing any signs of ill-health. For this reason blackhead is found more common amongst turkeys that are kept in flocks of domestic fowl than amongst those which are kept by themselves, hence turkeys should not be allowed to run with other fowl.—D. H. Jones, O.A.C., Guelph.

MAKING BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Profits Received by Women in Many Sections Due to Improved Quality.

Farm women in many parts of the country have doubled their receipts for butter. In some instances this increase in price is due to the improved quality of the product and in others to better marketing methods. Both the better quality and the better selling have been made possible by the assistance given the butter makers by



Butter Making on the Farm.

the home demonstration agents. These experts in home economics, who are sent out by the Department of Agriculture and agricultural colleges, teach improved methods of making butter and cheese, as well as other household lore, to the women who live in dairy counties. As soon as enough women in one locality are making first-class butter enough to warrant starting a butter club, one is organized.

These circles or clubs market cooperatively, and the quality of the products which are sold through them is guaranteed by the members.

SICK AND RABBIT MENACE.

Injury Always Greatest When Cause Ground Is in Soil.

Thousands of trees are injured in Canada every year by mice, and in the newer districts a large number by rabbits also. All this could be prevented if the farmer or fruit grower would use the information available and protect his trees from mice. Young trees there is less injury than others, and this fact leads to carelessness, and when a bad year comes the trees are unprotected.

While the damage done from mice and rabbits in winter vary from one year to another, depending on the scarcity or abundance of food, the number of mice which are in the vicinity, and the character of the winter, the injury is always greatest when the orchard is in sod, and when there is rubbish lying about; hence the latter should be removed before the first heavy fall of snow. It may be expected in greater or less numbers every winter, young trees will be regularly preyed upon against their ravages. Mice usually begin working on the ground under the snow, and they come to a tree they will begin to feed on if it is not protected. A small mound of soil from eight to twelve inches in height raised around the base of the tree will often prevent their injuring the tree, and even snow tramped about the trunk will sometimes be effective, but the cheapest and surest practice is to wrap the tree with ordinary building paper, the price of which is small. Tarred paper is also effectual, but trees have been injured by using it, and it is well to guard against this when building paper will do as well. After the paper is wrapped around the tree and tied, a little earth should be put around the lower end to prevent the mice from beginning at that point, as, if they get a start, the paper will not stand in their way. It may be stated, however, that among several thousand young trees which have been wrapped with building paper for years at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, there have been practically no instances where the mice have gnawed through the paper to get at the trees. The use of tar paper protector, or one made of tin or galvanized iron, is economical in the end, as they do not rust.

There are a number of washes and poisons recommended for the protection of fruit trees and the destruction of both mice and rabbits, but none of these is very satisfactory, as, if the mice or rabbits are numerous, the poison is not sufficient effect upon them to prevent injury altogether. The following method of poisoning has been found fairly successful for mice, but rabbits are very difficult to deal with:

Make a mixture of one part, by weight, of arsenic with three parts of corn meal. Nail two pieces of board, each six feet long and six inches wide, together so as to make a trough. Place the mixture of poison to be protected, and place about a tablespoonful of the poison on a bulb or piece of sod near the middle of the run, renewing the poison as often as is necessary.—W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.

Lubrication of Tractors.

It is quite a common practice of local agents for tractors to recommend some one certain brand of oil. This, however, is a mistake, because to believe that unless this one certain brand of oil is used, they will not be responsible for anything that may result is the tragior through faulty lubrication.

But the majority of tractor manufacturers do not go to such extent confining their recommendations of oil to such narrow limits, and as a rule are willing to list and recommend any brand of oil which will meet the tests they think advisable.

Tractor dealers are sometimes influenced in the oil they recommend or impress upon tractor users the importance of a certain brand of oil, and of course do it mainly for profit.

The tractor purchaser is generally fraudulent and the farmer should be given the understanding that a particular tractor will run better with some other than the particular brand of oil specified by the dealer.

Where a dealer does advise a particular brand of oil, the best tractors of tractors should write to the tractor manufacturer direct or to some responsible oil company for an absolute proof as to whether or not the claim made by the dealer was true.

Dealers of the class mentioned who do actually recommend one certain brand of oil are standing in their own light and are doing an injustice and the buyer an injustice. There are those who may hesitate to buy a tractor whose successful operation is dependent upon one lubricant.

First and Second for Col. Cox.

The New York Horse Show closed with the largest entry list in its history, and Canada was well represented in the large harness and saddle classes, but the greatest enthusiasm attended the officers' jumping class for a handsome silver cup, which was won by Major Moore, of New York, which had 24 entries, and Lieut.-Col. Herbert C. Cox, of Montreal, carried off the only and second place, with Ridgefield and the Strand, both of which he rode himself. The same owner's Matt H., ridden by Capt. Talbot, was given fourth in the open jumping class. Enniscare Farms were again much in evidence, and the difference of the anti-scrub bull campaigns now being pushed so strenuously in various parts of the country. Lies in will comparably large percentage of inferior pure-bred bulls which are annually offered for sale. Such bulls are dear at any price and will only prove a source of disappointment to those who purchase them to replace grade or scrub bulls.

Unfortunately, as has been amply demonstrated during the past three or four years, an increased demand for pure-bred bulls for the commercial class to go into grade herds did not result, as is so often claimed, in a greatly increased improvement in the standard of this class of bulls, offered for sale. In fact, the tendency is to retain for sale or breeding purposes bull calves that would otherwise have been castrated and finished as steers. In so far as our beef breeds are concerned, the responsibility for the inferior quality of so large a percentage of the annual pure-bred bull calf crop undoubtedly lies in the fact that too many of the small pure-bred herds from which our commercial bulls are annually drawn are themselves headed by ordinary commercial or second rate bulls. Many of these herds consist of good substantial, although perhaps, plainly bred females, but if higher class sires were placed at their head, a marked improvement in the quality of the annual calf crop would undoubtedly

ENRICHING THE SOIL

Some Hints Upon the Wise Use of Artificial Fertilizers.

Fuller Use of These Fertilizers Likely —Their Application Must Be Handled Intelligently — Study Your Own Soil Closely—General Farm Hints.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE use of artificial fertilizers in this country is bound to increase. These materials are, however, expensive and those intending to make use of them should make an effort to inform themselves regarding the conditions under which they will give the best results. Too many people are using fertilizers only half-heartedly realizing that they carry plant food and that the real object in applying them is to supply needed available food for the plant.

To intelligently make use of these materials there are three points to be considered. First the needs of the soil, second, the needs of the plant, and, third, the nature of the materials to be applied.

It should always be kept in mind that the soil carries immense amounts of plant food, but that only a small quantity of this is rendered available each year for growing crops. The acids formed by the decay of the organic matter in the soil is the chief natural agency operating to bring the big store of mineral matter into a form that may be taken up by the plant. The organic matter is also the source of nitrogen to the soil, and the increase in water holding capacity of the soil as well as improves its physical condition. Consequently every effort ought to be made to maintain or increase the amount of decaying organic matter. Otherwise the crop will be grown largely from the added fertilizers and not from the plant food of the soil. It is for this reason that it is sometimes stated that if you cannot use barn fertilizers you must continue their use.

However, no matter how much we try to make available the immense stores of food in the soil, we cannot bring it about fast enough to supply the needs especially of heavy feeding crops, such as the mangels, turnips and garden crops. Hence the need of manure. Stable manure is a good whole by got in sufficient quantities to fulfill requirements, nor does it always furnish the needed plant food in the proper proportions to develop the plant properly. To supplement the manure is the place of fertilizers.

Stable manure is essentially a nitrogenous fertilizer. Hence if used in large quantities it will force big leaf and stem growth and retard maturity. Consequently, a plentiful supply of stable manure would help the yields of cabbage, spinach, mangel, etc., but it would not be so satisfactory for tomatoes, sugar beets, or other crops which require maturity. What these plants need is some stable manure and some mineral fertilizer to force early maturity. Plants like peas and beans like lettuce, spinach, etc., are grown for their leaf and stem and maturity is not a big factor. They should have a fair supply of nitrogenous fertilizers may even be added after heavy applications of manure with good results.

The manufacturer of mixed fertilizers seeks to prepare special mixtures that will be suitable for different crops, but the farmer or gardener should strive to inform himself regarding his soil and crop needs that he may be able to select the form of fertilizer that will bring about the growth desired, and he should study the fertilizer materials available that he may buy intelligently and economically.—R. Harcourt, O. A. College, Guelph.

ELIMINATE THE SCRUB BULL.

Better Type of Sires Needed In the Dominion.

As a further contribution to the elimination of the scrub bull, the Dominion Live Stock Branch has this year purchased and loaned to farmers' associations, for pure-bred use, fifty pure-bred bulls. Over two hundred of these sires were placed in Western Canada, which has for years taken full advantage of the policy of the Branch. Thirty-six bulls went into New Ontario, sixty-two into Quebec, and fifty-two into the Maritime Provinces. New Brunswick this year led all of the provinces as regards increase over previous years in the number of applications. This was the result of active steps taken by the Provincial Department of Agriculture through its field officers to encourage and assist in the forming of the necessary associations.

Mr. R. S. Hamer, who as chief of the Live Stock Branch has ably administered the bull loaning policy since the time of its inception in 1913, states that, as a result of his experience in securing upwards of twenty-five hundred pure-bred bulls of all breeds he is convinced that the greatest factor in the success of the anti-scrub bull campaigns now being pushed so strenuously in various parts of the country, lies in will comparably large percentage of inferior pure-bred bulls which are annually offered for sale. Such bulls are dear at any price and will only prove a source of disappointment to those who purchase them to replace grade or scrub bulls.

Unfortunately, as has been amply demonstrated during the past three or four years, an increased demand for pure-bred bulls for the commercial class to go into grade herds did not result, as is so often claimed, in a greatly increased improvement in the standard of this class of bulls, offered for sale. In fact, the tendency is to retain for sale or breeding purposes bull calves that would otherwise have been castrated and finished as steers. In so far as our beef breeds are concerned, the responsibility for the inferior quality of so large a percentage of the annual pure-bred bull calf crop undoubtedly lies in the fact that too many of the small pure-bred herds from which our commercial bulls are annually drawn are themselves headed by ordinary commercial or second rate bulls. Many of these herds consist of good substantial, although perhaps, plainly bred females, but if higher class sires were placed at their head, a marked improvement in the quality of the annual calf crop would undoubtedly

Dye That Skirt, Coat or Blouse

"Diamond Dyes" Make Old, Shabby, Faded Apparel Just Like New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies—everything! A Direction Book is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

result. It is contended, therefore, if any real success is to be attained in attempting to secure a wide-spread displacement of scrub bulls by pure-bred sires, attention must, without further delay centre their attention on developing a market in our smaller pure-bred herds for the majority of the high-class young bulls annually produced and imported, for too many of which an outlet is now found outside the country.—Dominion Live Stock Commissioner.

Grit of Great Importance.

Grit is essential to the health of fowls and to economical feeding. Grit takes the place of teeth in preparing the feed for further digestion and is required for the proper preparation of feed in the gizzard. When the feed is not properly taken care

Chickens as a Side Line Are Profitable on Any Farm.

of in this organ an undue strain is thrown on the whole system, often resulting in disease, and also allowing much of the nutriment to pass through the bird's body without being absorbed. In every pen or yard a box of grit should be kept. Recent investigators have asserted that grit is a part of the necessary feed, giving the fowls strong bones and a bright plumage.

Sheep Shearing.

Shearing and Tying the Fleece.—Shearing should only be carried on under the most favorable conditions; upon bright, warm sunshiny days when the sheep are dry of fleece and the wool has "risen" somewhat from the body. Gentleness and care in the removal of all fleeces is very essential and the shearing floor should be swept clean so that all dirt been removed and tied. This will eliminate a great deal of foreign matter which, although seemingly of slight, does so at the expense of quality.

Dung Locks or Tags.—It will be noticed with many fleeces that the hard dung locks or tags adhering to the britch ends. These contain a great deal of moisture and if left on and rolled in the fleece produce a damp heavy condition that means a higher shrinkage and hence less value. They should therefore present, be snipped off with the shears before the sheep is shorn or else pulled off by hand and the fleece made ready for rolling. They can very easily be packed and shipped separately, bringing more money this way than if left upon the fleece. The same is true of all paint clotted locks as well.

Rolling the Fleece.—Spread the fleece out on the floor, being careful not to pull it apart and with the flesh side down. Roll the sides in first and fold the sides in until your fleece represents a strip about 18 inches wide. Starting at the tail end, roll tightly toward the neck, thus leaving the shoulder wool, which is always the superior portion, on the outside of the roll. The grader can easily estimate the grade by the appearance and quality of this wool over the shoulder and heart-girth, that over the hindquarters usually running a grade or two lower.

Tying the Fleece.—Having rolled tightly in this ways with the special paper twine supplied by the Department. Never under any consideration use binder twine as the fibres become attached to the wool and follow tight through into the cloth where they always cause much trouble and will hardly make refused to have anything whatever to do with clips that have been tied with binder twine. If the paper twine is not available use any stout cord other than binder twine. Tie each fleece separately, never tying two or three together in the same bundle. Furthermore, avoid as much as possible the shipping of loose wool. If you have two or more different breeds of sheep, possibly a grade flock and a pure-bred flock, it is wise to keep the wool from each breed separate and pack it so.—Director H. W. Wade, B.S.A., Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Keep Cows Clean In Winter.

During the winter season when cows are housed much of the time it is especially important that they be clean. The only practical way is to prevent them as far as possible from becoming dirty. The special way to do this, suggests Percy Werner, Jr., of the University of Missouri college of agriculture, is to use the modern stall.

When the cow is tied in such a stall most of the droppings fall into the gutter and the platform is comparatively clean so that the animal does not become coated with manure every time she lies down. The manure should be removed or bedding should be used on the platform.

If visible dirt is present in the rear portion of the udder or flanks at milking time it should be removed by grooming. A covered milking pail, which can be purchased at any dairy supply house, will keep from 60 to 70 per cent. of the dirt out, which otherwise falls into the milk from the cow during milking.

Live Stock Notes.

The good cow of inferior breeding is not qualified to drop a good calf.

There is no roughage which is of more importance to the producer of beef cattle than silage.

Thousands of farmers in this country already have discarded scrub stock and are better off because of that decision.

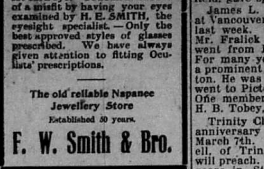
The Cripple and the Crutch.

As a cripple depends on the crutch—so your eyes are dependant on the glasses.—A crutch of many kinds may assist a cripple, but you certainly will injure your precious eyesight by using any makeshift glass that may appear to be a relief. Be sure you are wearing the correct lens for each eye.—You run no chance of a misfit by having your eyes examined by H. E. SMITH, the eyesight specialist.—Only the best approved styles of glasses prescribed. We have always given attention to fitting Oculists' prescriptions.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

Skating Boots!



Men's from	$3.00 to $6.00
Women's from	$3.50 to $5.00
Boys' from	$3.00 to $5.00
Misses' from	$2.50 to $3.00

WEISS BROS.
NAPANEE and TRENTON

SPECIAL SALE OF RUBBERS
FOR ONE MONTH

Commencing Saturday, January 31st to February 28th

we are offering Men's Heavy Rubbers at nearly cost price. It will pay you to take advantage of these special prices as Rubbers are advancing.

Men's knee boots, all white $6.00
Men's knee boots, Greylings $6.00
Men's knee boots, Monarch $6.00
Men's gum boots, Maltese Cross $4.25
Men's 3-eyelet, Monarch.. $3.75
Men's 3-eyelet, Maltese Cross $3
Men's 1-eyelet, Maltese Cross $3.75
Men's buckle, lumber jack's snag proof..... $3.00
Men's black and tan, leather tops 7 in..... $3.50
Boys' gum knee boots, 1 to 5 $2.75

Guaranteed all No. 1 stock.

J. WILKINS,
Boot Repair Store,
Opposite Royal Hotel.

Callouses or Pain There are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing uneven pressure. The sole of the foot burns; great and little toe joints enlarge and a crampike pain known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr Scholl's
Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot troubles are, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and correction in the Dr. Scholl line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist

He is a Graduate Practipedist—a man who knows all about foot troubles and how to make bad feet easy and comfortable. Examination and advice free. See us today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

New Store on Dundas St.,
Next to Miller's Livery.

FULL STOCK OF
Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oil Cake, Hog Feed, Feed Flour, etc.

Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager
tfcr

Separator Oil 25c the quart at WALLACE'S—bring your can.

Good Epsom Salts—get it at WALLACE'S in sealed cans.

Oysters! Oysters! get the best oysters at FRANK H. PERRY'S.

The regular monthly meeting of the U. E. L. Chapter of the I. O. D. E. will be held in their room on Monday, February 9th, at 3.30 p.m. Will the members please attend, as this is the annual meeting.

The men of Trinity church, in connection with the Methodist National Campaign, had a large banquet in their dining hall last evening. Mr. W. B. Deacon, who is chairman of the campaign for Hastings county, and Mr. C. M. Reid, gave splendid addresses.

James L. Fralick passed away at Vancouver, B. C., on Monday of last week. Some ten years ago Mr. Fralick and his daughters went from Picton to Vancouver. For many years Mr. Fralick was a prominent business man of Picton. He was born at Napanee but went to Picton when quite young. One member of the family, Mrs. H. B. Tobey, still lives in Picton.

Trinity Church will hold their anniversary services on Sunday, March 7th. Rev. R. Newton Powell, of Trinity church, Toronto, will preach. Mr. Powell was four years in St. Paul's Methodist church, Toronto, and now is in his third year in Trinity, where he has been invited back for the church year 1920 and 1921, and St. Paul's church have invited him to return there for the year 1921 and 4922.

Mrs. A. Ross Davison formerly Miss Dolly Gault, of Napanee, died at her home, East Toronto, on Saturday, January 31st 1920 in her thirty-fifth year. Besides her sorrowing husband she leaves one son, Norman, four years old also her mother. She was a neice of Messrs. Frank H. and Fred A. Perry, Napanee, and of Mr. Thos. Gault, Deseronto. The cause of death was anaemia and flu. Her many Napanee friends will be sorry to hear of her early death.

SIX MILLION JEWS ARE FACING DEATH

Starvation and Disease Cause Indescribable suffering in Eastern Europe

The hardships of this winter Jews in Poland unless outside aid will mean death to thousands of men and women and children unless outside help intervenes at once according to Lieutenant Shelton Wright of the American Red Cross Commission to Poland, recently returned to the United States after months of relief work in Eastern Europe.

He painted a vivid picture of this half starved people, clad in rags, who are now creeping back toward their devastated homes after months of refugee wandering and dying of starvation and typhus along the roads, as they go.

"Outside starvation, numerous diseases, attributed to malnutrition and typhus have killed men women and children like flies," he said. "I remember a family trying to live under an over-turned wagon by the roadside—the mother was dead under it and a few yards away—she had been dead for days. The father was stretched upon the ground in fits of typhus. He died that day under the wagon were two children, both under five sick with typhus. An older child sat stupidly beside them—a girl driven out of her mind."

Many of the people are driven to making "bread" out of leaves and bark, and "soup" out of grass and water, Lieutenant Wright reported. There was unspeakable joy among them when the American ships, loaded with relief supplies purchased with the funds raised by American and Jewish relief committee and other American Jewish agencies, and American and Canadian Red Cross supplies were unloaded at Dantzig and other ports. In spite of the fact that the American Jewish relief agencies are spending almost $2,000,000 a month now on their relief work in Poland, and that the Red Cross is doing its work on so vast a scale, hundreds and thousands of Jews and Poles will die during the winter unless more aid comes.

"Every box car full of refugees returning to their homes has in it those who die along the way, and those who have contracted typhus," Lieutenant Wright said. "The people try to avoid disease by keeping clean, but it is impossible to do so, under existing conditions. Even our nurses and doctors fall ill of typhus, a disease caused by filth and lice."

The Red Cross and the American Jewish relief agencies are doing their utmost to keep both the Jews and the Gentiles in these stricken lands alive. Six million Jews in eastern Europe face death unless immediate shipments of food, clothing and bedding from Canada and the United States reach them before the cold weather sets in.

Tinsmithing and repairing at DAVY'S Hardware and Stove Store

Credit Sale.

S. W. Clark, auctioneer, will sell for the undersigned on lot 29, 7th con. of North Fredericksburgh, about three miles east of Napanee, on Palace road, on Tuesday, February 17th, 1920, at 12 o'clock noon, sharp, the following: 5 good heavy work horses, 10 milch cows, 1 new milker; 2 2-year old heifers, coming in; pure bred Holstein registered bull, coming 3 years; 2-year old steer, McCormick mower, 7 ft.; Deering mower, 6 ft.; Massey-Harris hay loader, McCormick rake, 12 ft. side rake, 2 disc harrows, manure spreader, Frost & Wood binder, 7 ft.; Frost & Wood binder, stiff tooth cultivator, spring tooth cultivator, steel roller, iron harrow, four sections; walking plow, gang plow, 2 sulky plows, wheelbarrow, heavy spring wagon, 2 covered buggies, 2 cutters, 2 sets bobsleighs, Chatham fanning mill and bagger, 2 lumber wagons wagon rack and crib, nearly new; pair scales, 1200 lbs.; corn cultivator, 2 sets double harness, 2 sets single harness, about 200 bushels of O. A. C. oats of 1918 crop, large list of household goods, etc. Usual terms.

GEORGE & PERCY SHOREY,
Owners.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Herbert Daly entertains this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Miller are visiting friends in Montreal.

Mrs. G. A. Thompson entertained on Wednesday afternoon—Bridge.

Mrs. J. W. Robinson entertained on Wednesday evening, and also gave a tea on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Cornell is in Picton where she went to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. J. G. Daly entertained on Saturday afternoon last.—cards.

Mrs. C. I. Maybee is spending the week in Toronto.

Miss Nellie Herring spent last week in Toronto.

Mrs. U. M. Wilson entertained on Monday evening;—cards.

Mrs. W. J. Doller is spending the week in Toronto.

Mrs. Dr. Galbraith is visiting her parents in Kingston.

Mrs. F. E. VanLuven will entertain on Saturday afternoon.—cards.

Mrs. F. S. Boyes entertained on Thursday afternoon—cards.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Catoon entertained a number of their friends on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Ella Wagar entertained on Tuesday evening—cards.

Mr. Pepler, formerly of the Merchants Bank, is the guest of Mr. Fred Richardson.

Mr. Cottle was down from Toronto for the week-end.

Mr. F. I. Bryers, of Winnipeg, Man., spent the past week with friends in Napanee.

Mrs. J. L. Boyes entertained on Tuesday afternoon—cards.

Mr. Earl Vanalstine, Winnipeg, Man., is on his way to Montreal, and will visit Napanee on his way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Gallagher, of Adolphustown, spent a couple of days in Napanee last week with their daughter, Miss Anita E. Gallagher.

Miss Irene Wagar, Dundas St., was "At Home" on Tuesday evening to a number of her friends.

Miss Susie Shorey, Napanee, was a guest at the Kidd-Richardson wedding in Kingston on Wednesday.

Messrs. J. W. Robinson and J. L. Boyes were in Toronto this week attending the meeting of the Provincial Fairs Association.

Mr. Herman Meng is in Toronto where his daughter, Mrs. Maud Hurst, is in a serious condition following an operation in which she lost a limb.

Mrs. J. W. Campbell, Kingston, spent the week-end in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. U. M. Wilson.

Mrs. W. H. J. Haines (nee Bernice Saul), of Hamilton, and little son Jack, are the guests of Mrs. H. W. Kelly.

Mrs. Fred J. Vanalstine is spending a few days in Newburgh, the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. McKeown.

Among the guests who dined at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, with the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, on Friday last were Colonel Alex. P. Derooche and Mrs. Derooche.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Deroche and Hammel Costigan spent Saturday last in Belleville with Judge and Mrs. Deroche, who left on Monday for Florida to be gone two months.

Mrs. Godfrey Bartlett was suddenly summoned to Hamilton, Ont. this week, where Mr. Bartlett is in the hospital with a bad case of appendicitis.

Messrs. C. I. Maybee, W. A. Daly, R. G. H. Travers, P. M. Graham, Dr. R. A. Leonard, G. P. Carr, Wm. Smith and Herbert Daly were in Toronto this week curling in the Ontario Tankard. The Napanee curlers won their rink in the finals, but were defeated by the Collingwood curlers, Score, Napanee 27; Collingwood 36.

MARRIAGES

DeNike—Card — On February 1st, 1920, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. P. Rogers, Geoffrey B. DeNike, of Picton, and Annie E. Card, of Napanee.

Houle—MacDonald—On January 31st, 1920, at Grace parsonage, by Rev. W. P. Rogers, Leo Houle and Jean MacDonald, both of Deseronto.

Williams-Metcalf—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Metcalf, Napanee, by Rev. Dr. Shorey, Mr. Percy W. Williams, of Adolphustown, to Edith H. Metcalf, Napanee.

DEATHS

Davison—At East Toronto, on Saturday, January 31st, 1920, Dolly Gault, wife of A. Ross Davison in her 35th year.

DRIVE IN COMFORT—Get a charcoal foot-warmer at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

Known In Canada.

The recent marriage of the famous actor, Mr. Charles Hawtrey, to the Hon. Mrs. Petrie must have interested many people in this country who have affectionate recollections of the father of the bride, Rev. Prof. Clark of Trinity College. His charm of manner and his preaching made him a remarkable figure in Toronto years ago, and he is still remembered with admiration by those who used to flock to church to hear him. Mr. Hawtrey, also, has a great following in Canada, where he is an old friend. Age has not withered him nor custom stale the amusement he gives his audiences when he appears in a typical "Hawtrey" part.

Don't forget when you want a good cup of coffee go to **H. W. KELLY'S.** He has the same blend that John Paisley always kept, Java and Mocha.

See our Cross Cut Saws, Axes, and Axe Helves before buying—WILSON'S Hardware Store.

Notes of Spring Apparel

The clever, interesting, and becoming styles of 1919, the first year of peace, is a fore-runner of what we may expect this year, and from present indications it does not take a prophet to foretell that they will even be more clever, more interesting, and more becoming than former years.

Accept this notice then as an advance greeting and an invitation to our Spring Fashion Display which we are planning to hold the Second Week in March.

When you come, you will find the new materials and the new styles, the new colors and finishes possessing charm and originality.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY, Limited, Napanee

23 MENS' CONVERTIBLE COLLAR TWEED ULSTERS TO BE DISPOSED OF AT $25.00

Colors are Brown Mixed, Green Mixed, and Navy Mixed in single and double breasted models. A few waist lines but mostly all round belts with buckle and half belts. All have convertible collars. These are high grade coats made by reliable manufacturers and are therefore absolutely dependable in every way. Sizes as follows :—1-34, 2-35, 4-36, 1-37, 6-38, 4-39, 4-40, 1-42,. We strongly advise any man who wants an overcoat for next winter to purchase it now. Only 23 of them. Regular $32.50 for **$25.00**

SIX MEN'S $35.00 VELVET COLLARED OVERCOATS GO OUT AT $25.00

Made of all wool Coating. Exceptionally well tailored. Three are in single breasted fly fronts and three in single breasted button through style. Sizes are 2-36, 2-37, 1-38, 1-39. Regularly sold at $35.00, we wish to clear them out at $25.00. If your size is 36, 37, 38 or 39 they are well worth while.

5 MEN'S FUR COLLARED OVERCOATS TO BE DISPOSED OF AT $35.00

Black Beaver cloth, with fine curl lining, mohair sleeve lining, rubber interlining in body and sleeves, knitted wool wind cuffs, leather arm pits, mohair barrel buttons and loops. A splendid investment for next winter's wear as same coats next winter will cost you . .42.50.

Our special price $35.00. We have only five of them left. Better look them over.

ONE ONLY WHIPCORD COAT $13.90

A splendid shell made of real Whipcord, 32 inches long, full length of inimitation wool skin lining in body. Grey Kersey sleeve lining, knitted wool cuffs, leather corners on pockets, deep cordruoy collar, only one and size 46. Our special at **$13.90**

FIVE ONLY DUCK COATS AT $8.50

Made of 8 oz. Brown Duck, 32 inches long, Woolen body lining, knitted wool cuffs, large corduroy collar, only two left. Sizes 42 and 46. Priced at **$8.50**

MEN'S LINED OVER SHIRTS $3.75

Made of good strong black drill. Body and sleeves lined with kersey cloth. Only a few ssizes in stock. Specially priced at **$3.75.**

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN MEN'S FLANNELETTE PYJAMAS

Made from particularly good quality of colored Flannelette, splendid weight, silk frogs, and well made. The patterns will appeal to you. Sizes A, B, C, D and from 36 to 42 Price **$3.00** a suit

HANSON'S PURE WOOL SOCKS WILL BE HIGHER IN PRICE

In fact our prices to-day are lower than in most towns. We have only a limited quantity. Secure your supply now. 3½ lb. **75** cents a pair. 4 lb. **85** cents a pair

MEN'S SWEATER COATS

We have a snap for six men who want sweater coats. These are a few odds left after a busy season's selling. The colors and sizes are as follows :—Maroon, 1-38, 1-40, 1-42. 2-36, visor 4 in one collar. The regular prices are $8.50 and $9.00 each. **Your choice, $6.49 each.** It will pay you to purchase one of these sweaters.

MEN'S FINE HOSE

We have just placed in stock 10 dozen Men's nigger brown cashmerette hose, sizes 10, 10½, 11 to sell at popular price of **50 cents a pair.** These are extra good quality and we would advise you to stock up as quantity is limited. Specially priced **50 cents a pair.**

THREE ONLY BOYS BLUE YELLOW BLUE PULLOVER SWEATERS

Made from Canadian wool, 1-30, 2-32. Lots of skating yet. Your boy would like one. Price **$2.75 each**

STAPLE DEPARTMENT

GINGHAMS

What kind of material should I use to make a satisfactory wash dress ? This is the question that many women ask us daily and when we have shown them our stock of Ginghams and Chambrays they have no trouble in deciding upon the patterns they prefer from our splendid assortment. We do not hesitate in saying that our stock of Ginghams and Chambrays are second to none and as to patterns they are far superior to any we have been able to secure before. Here are a few of the values we are offering.

STRIPED GINGHAMS

27 inches wide. A splendid material for house dresses or children's school dresses in a good variety of colors, mostly dark and light grounds, with wide or narrow stripes. Special price **35** cents per yard

CHECK GINGHAM 27 inches wide

This check Gingham is also used for house dresses and children's school dresses. Colors comprise checks of black, dark blue, light blue, and pink at **35** and **40** cents per yard.

PLAID GINGHAMS 27 inches wide

A material suitable for a little better quality of dress in a range of patterns and colorings to suit all. Moderately priced at **40** cents and **45** cents a yard

ANDERSON GINGHAMS 27 inches wide

Here is a Gingham to suit the most fastidious. This material is guaranteed fast colors thereby assuring the user of its splendid wearing qualities, in a wonderful range of designs and colorings, Plaids only, Price **60** cents per yard.

AMOSKEAG GINGHAMS

A heavier weight material in plain grounds, stripes and plaids, 32 inches wide, at**75** cents per yard

SCOTCH GINGHAMS

30 inches wide, in checks of mauve, blue and black at **50** cents per yard.

APRON GINGHAMS

40 inches wide, good quality apron material, blue and black checks, at **45** and **50** cents per yard.

CHAMBRAYS

Used extensively as trimmings for Ginghams and also for a plain dress, in colors of grey, blue grey, light blue, pink at **30** cents, **35** cents, **40** cents and **50** cents per yard.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A GOOD STOUT TWEED, SUITABLE FOR THAT STURDY BOY

We want you to see this old time value at $2.00 per yard, 54 inches wide. Mothers who are on the lookout for a good, strong Tweed, suitable for that growing and sturdy boy, will appreciate the good value herein presented. It was bought some time ago and to-day we could not duplicate it at a 50 per cent advance. It has the required weight for boys' wear. It comes in plain grey and brown mixtures. You will find it's an economical buy.

THIS PURE WOOL SERGE AT $2.98 PER YARD IS FULL MEASURE VALUE

Good value is always an incentive to thrifty buying, and rightly so. In this special offering you receive a serge that is **Pure Wool,** 54 inches wide, and fine texture. Then again the shade list is correct, featuring Black, Brown, Saxe, Green, Navy Do you realize what an economical **Spring Suit** or Dress it would make. We will have these serges on display Friday and **Saturday.**

THESE ARE DAYS FOR HOME DRESS MAKING

To Re-Construct your Lingerie Wardrobe these Lines will be Necessary

CORSET COVER EMBROIDERIES

18inch corset cover embroideries in dainty patterns embroidered on fine lawn or nainsook. Patterns are embroidered in solid or open designs with beading at top. Prices range **25** cents to **75** cents a yard.

Swiss embroidered Bandings to match, prices range **15** cents to **35** cents a yard

We also have a complete stock of embroidery edgings, insertions, bandings and seamings.

VOGUE AND COMFORT ARE COMBINED IN THESE SERVICEABLE LINES OF HOSIERY

LADIES CASHMERE HOSE

Ladies' Ribbed English Cashmere Hose in heather mixture for sports wear. These are seamless extra spliced heel and toe, sizes 9, 9-2 at **$2.25 pair.**

Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, Penman's make, full fashioned, knit to form, without seam, double sole, sizes 8-2 to 10 at **$1.50** pair, outsize **$1.75** pair.

Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, seamless, spliced heel and toe, sizes 8-2 to 10, at **$1.00** and **$1.25** pair.

Ladies' Fine Cashmere Finish Hose, full fashioned, double sole, heel and toe, sizes 8-2 to 10, **75** cents a pair, outsize **$1.00** a pair

Ladies' Cashmerette Hose, full fashioned, seamless, in colors Black, Cream, sizes 8-2 to 10 at **50** cents pair.

BUY W.S.S. BUY SAVINGS STAMPS

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